F. BEYER

SZKOŁA GRY NA FORTEPIANIE

I

KRAKÓW 1944
T. GIESZCZYKIEWICZ
KSIĘGARNIA - WYDAWNICTWO - SKŁAD NUT

F. BEYER

Op. 101

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P r z e d m o w a.

Zadaniem niniejszego dziełka jest przyswojenie uczniowi w najłatwiejszy sposób pięknej sztuki gry na fortepianie.

Przeznaczone jest ono dla dzieci, nawet najmłodszych i dlatego też ułożono materjał w ten sposób, by bez zbytniego powiększenia objętości był odpowiednio stopniowany.

Wobec tego jest rzeczą zrozumiałą, że nie można było w sposób wyczerpujący objąć i uwzględnić wszystkich przy grze na fortepianie zachodzących trudności, ozdób i t. p.

Dziełko to ma być li tylko wstępną szkołą, którąby dawała uczniowi dostateczny materjał naukowy na przeciąg jednego lub dwóch lat. Może ono muzykalnym rodzicom być pomocne przy udzielaniu dzieciom wstępnych wiadomości przed rozpoczęciem właściwej nauki u nauczyciela.

Ferdynand Beyer.

Spis rzeczy.

Stopień Iszy.

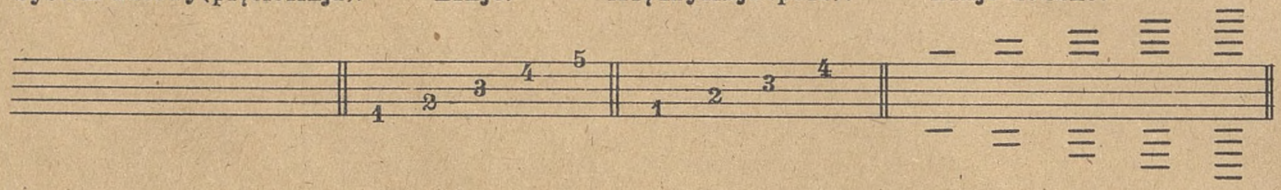
(Dotąd powinno być wszystko grane przy utrzymaniu rąk w tej samej pozycji.)

Stopień IIgi.

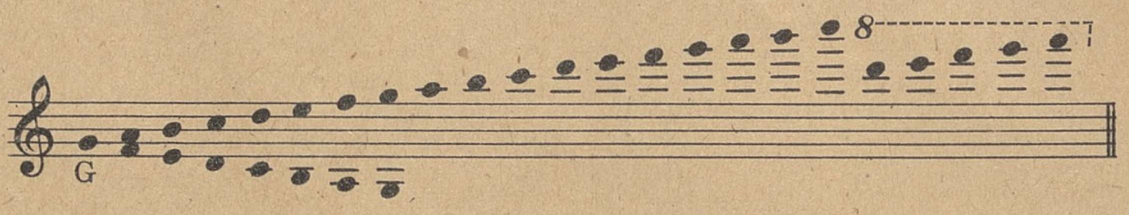
Dodatek.

Początkowe zasady gry na fortepianie.

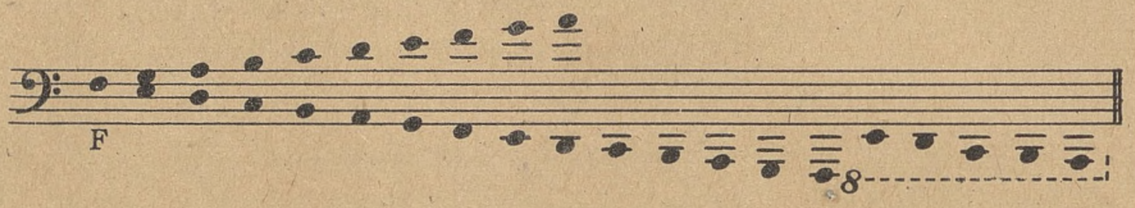
System nutowy (pięciolinja). Linje. Międzylinje (pola). Linje dodane.



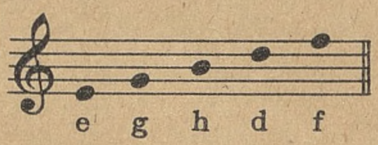
Klucz wiolinowy, albo G.



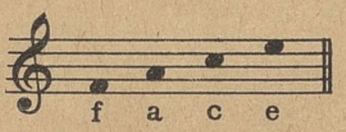
Klucz basowy, albo F.
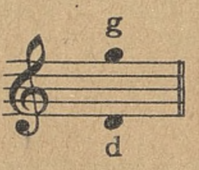


Nuty na pięciu linjach.



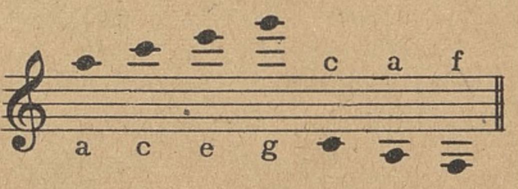
Nuty między linjami.



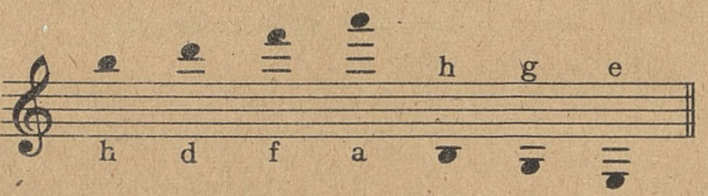
Nuty nad i pod pięciolinją
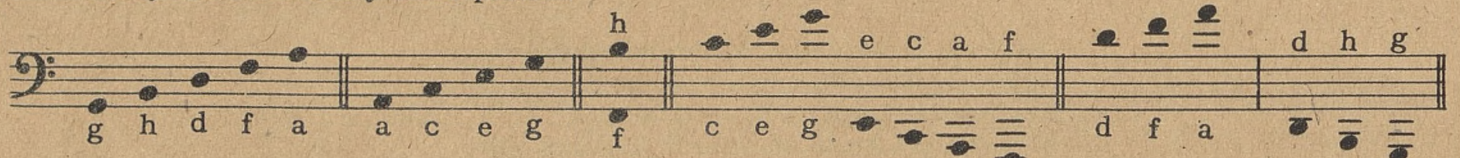


na linjach dodanych



nad i pod linjami dodanemi.
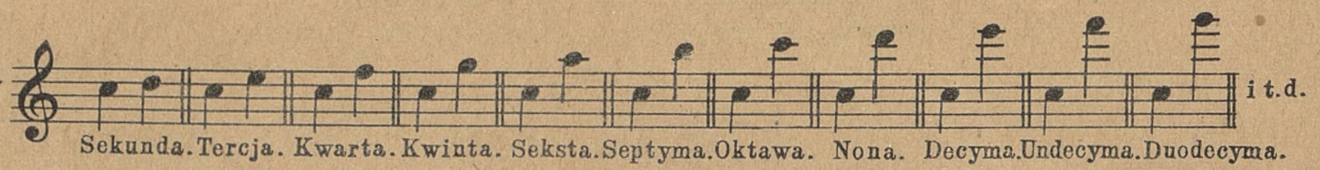


Należy zważać na dobry układ palców.



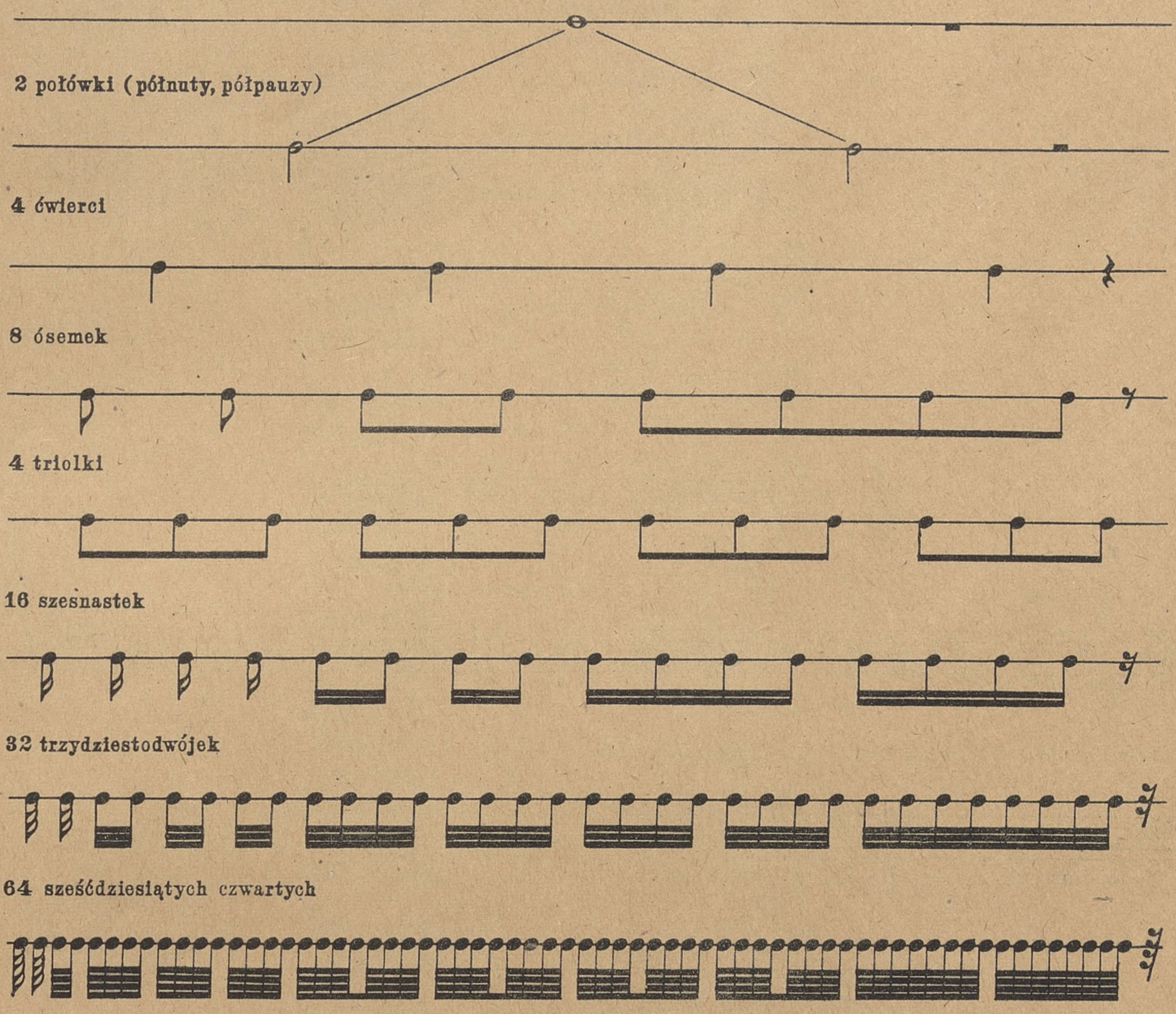
Celem łatwiejszego nauczenia się nut, musi uczeń przyswoić sobie alfabet muzyczny: *c d e f g a h c* i to zarówno w porządku pierwotnym, jak też tercjowym: *c e g h d f a c* tam i z powrotem. Alfabet ten należy umieć grać na klawiszach i wypisywać w nutach. Często używa się do oznaczenia poszczególnych nut nazw włoskich: *do ré mi fa sol la si do*.

Interwały.
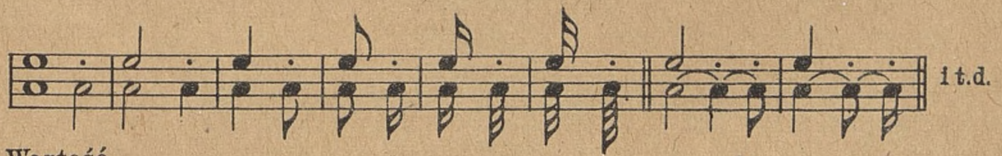


Wartość nut i pauz.

Cała nuta albo pauza zawiera:

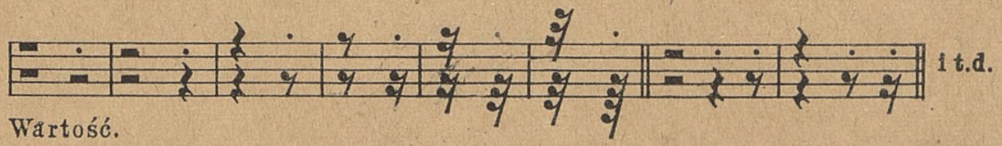


Kropka po nucie. Dwa punkty.
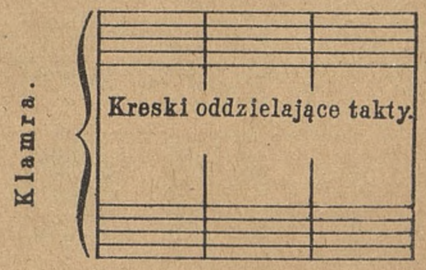


Wartość.

Kropka po pauzie.



Wartość.



Rodzaje taktu.

C Takt czteroćwierciowy (cały).

2/4 Takt dwućwierciowy.

3/4 Takt trzyćwierciowy.
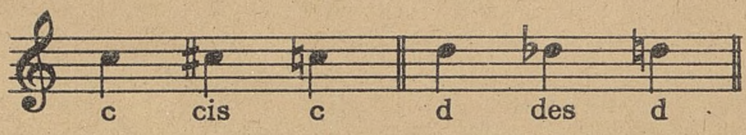
6/8 Takt sześcioósemkowy.

3/8 Takt trzyósemkowy.
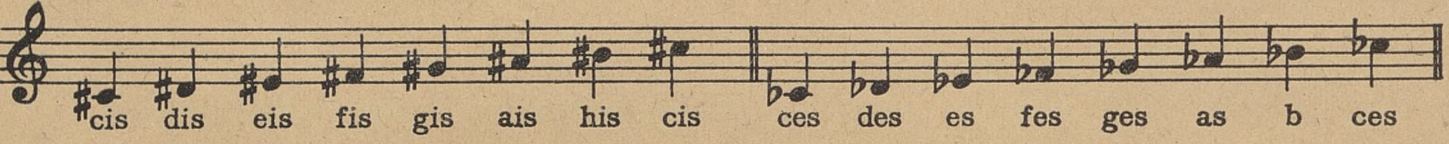
9/8 Takt dziewięcioósemkowy.

Znaki podwyższenia i obniżenia.
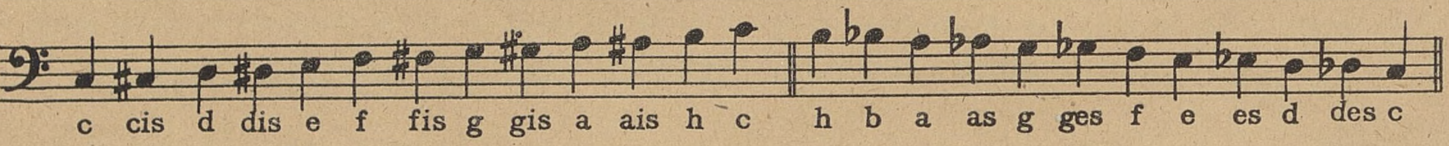
♯ = Krzyżyk.
♭ = Bemol
♮ = Kasownik



Nazwy nut z ♯. Nazwy nut z ♭.

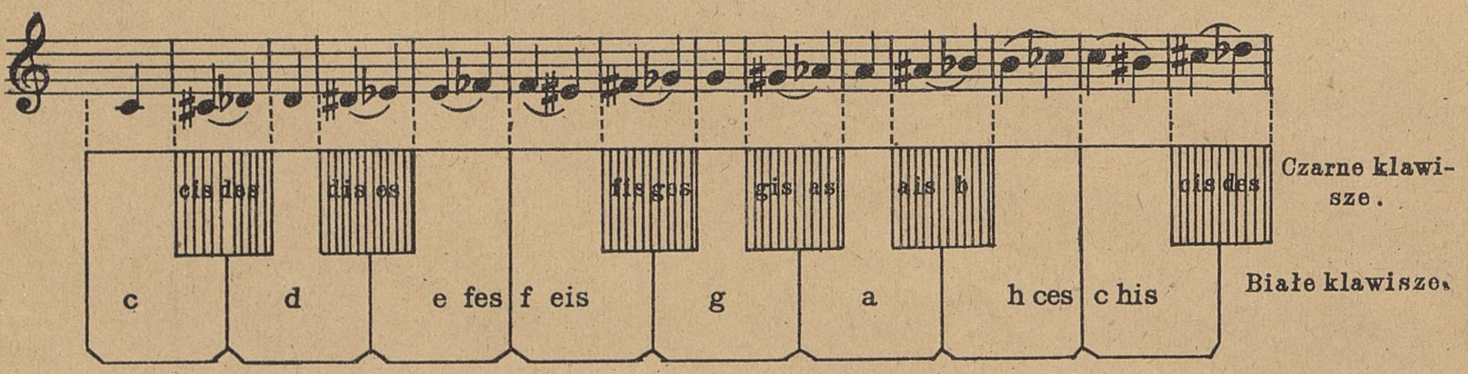


Chromatycznie. Wstępująca i zstępująca w półtonach skala chromatyczna.

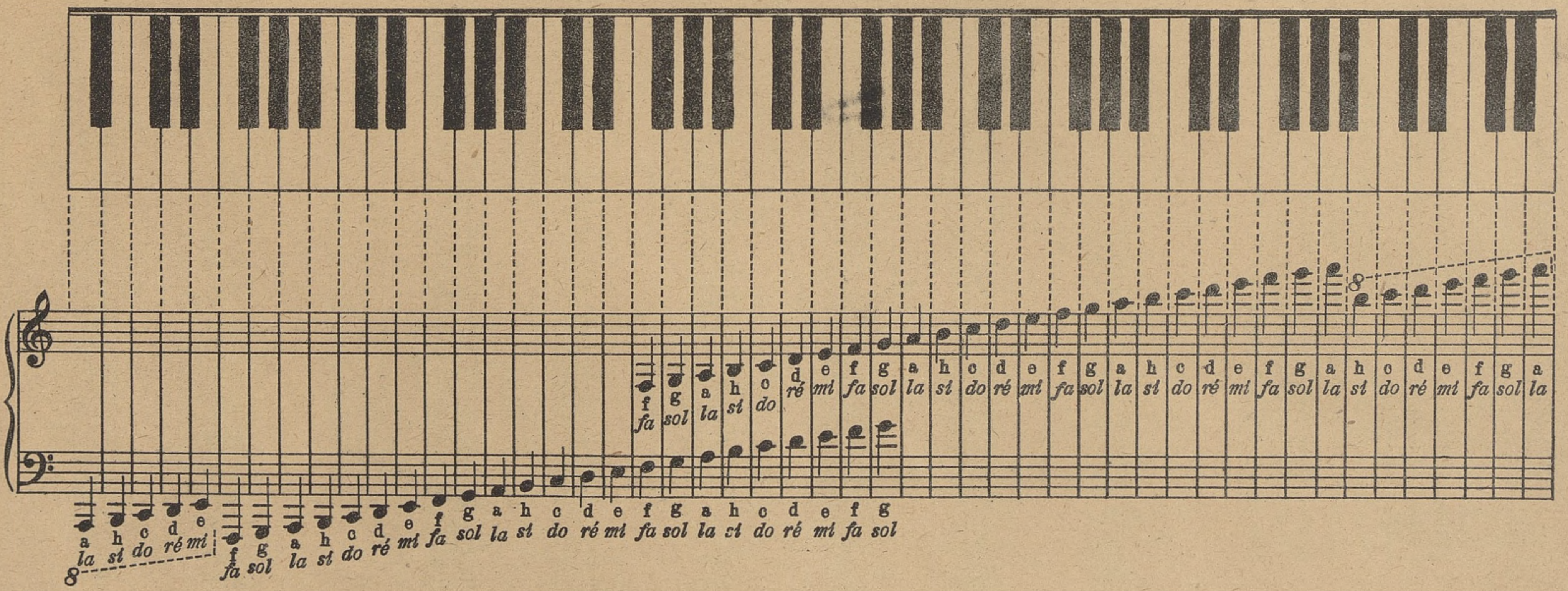


Enharmonicznymi zowiemy takie dwa tony, którym odpowiada ten sam klawisz pomimo, iż należą do dwóch różnych tonacji n.p. *cis* i *des*, *dis* i *es* i t.d.

Akordy zaś i interwały zowiemy wówczas enharmonicznymi, jeśli mimo różnej nazwy poszczególnych tonów, brzmią jednako n.p. trójdźwięki *cis-eis-gis* i *des-f-as*.



Klawjatura fortepianowa.
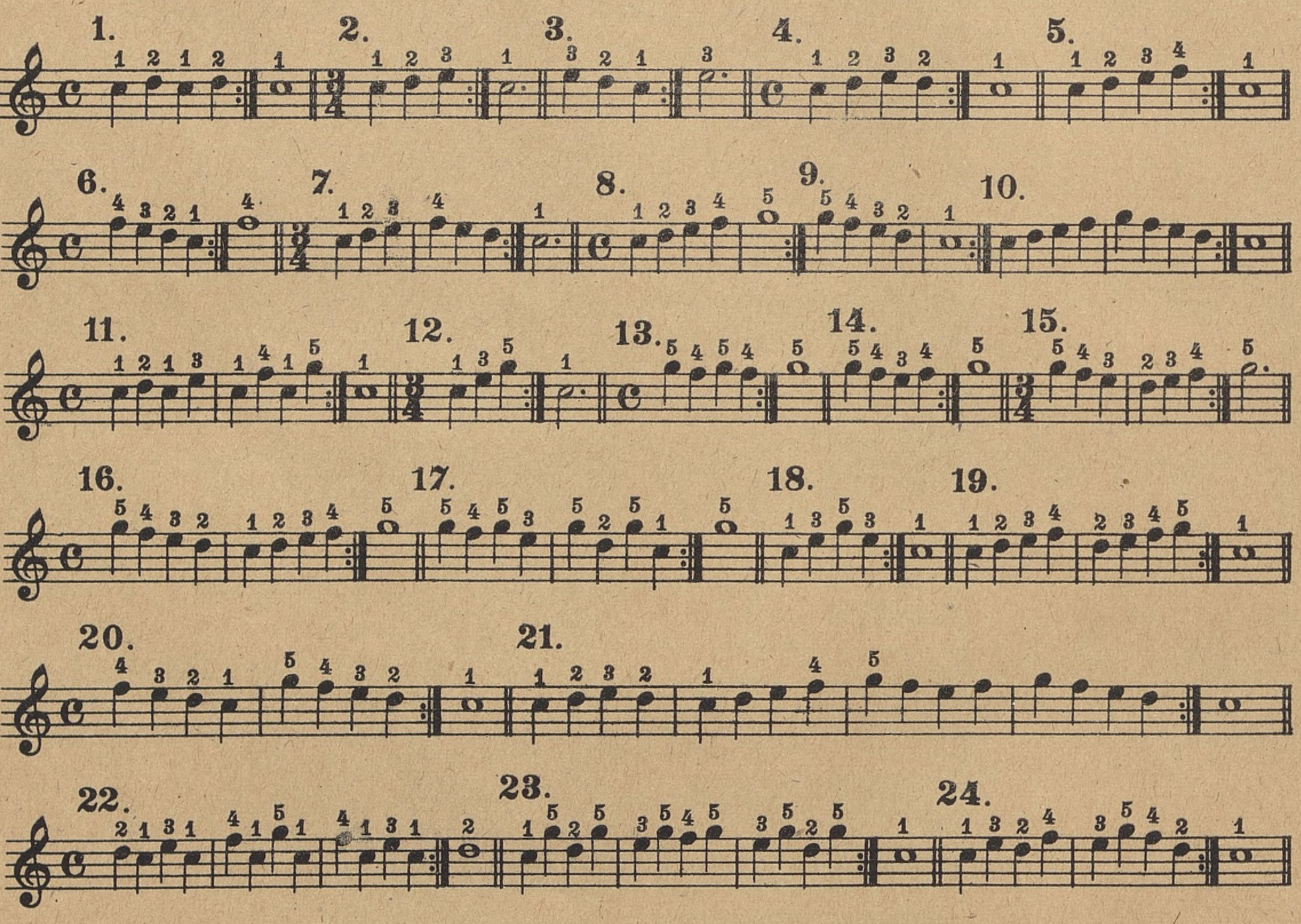


Palcówki dla prawej ręki.

Każdy palec należy po uderzeniu klawisza podnieść z tą chwilą, w której następny palec uderza w klawisz.
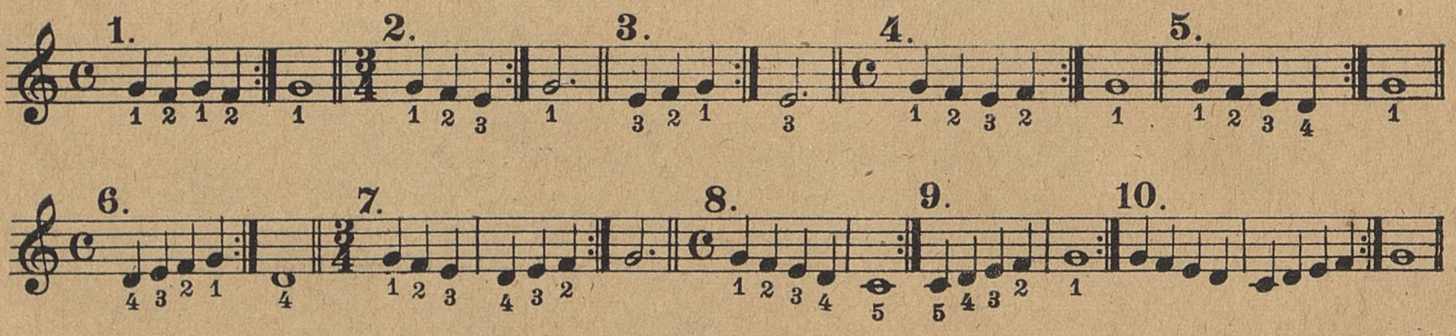
Ruch palców musi być jednostajny, równy, pewny, a początkowo powolny.
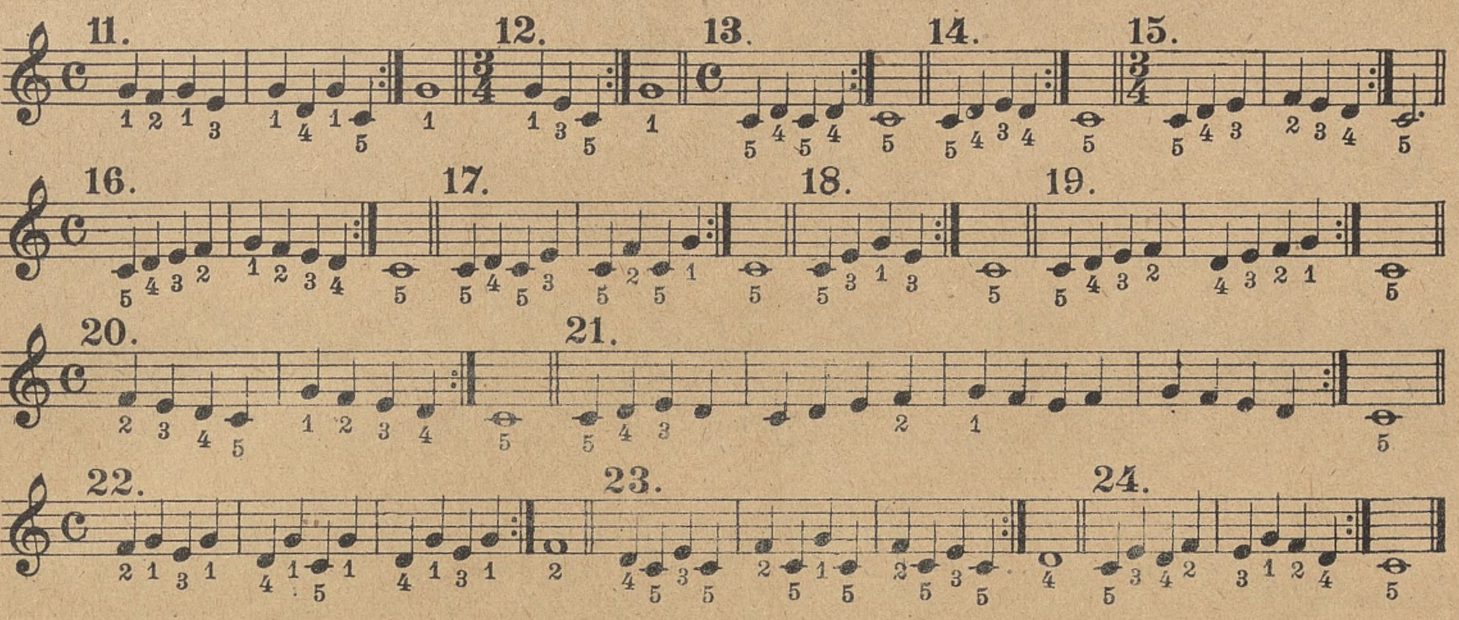
Uderzenie nie powinno być za silne, aby ręce i palce nie przyzwyczaiły się do kurczowego naprężania muszkułów, gdyż wskutek tego gra staje się twardą i sztywną.

Każdy numer należy tak długo powtarzać, dopóki nie będzie grany zupełnie gładko.
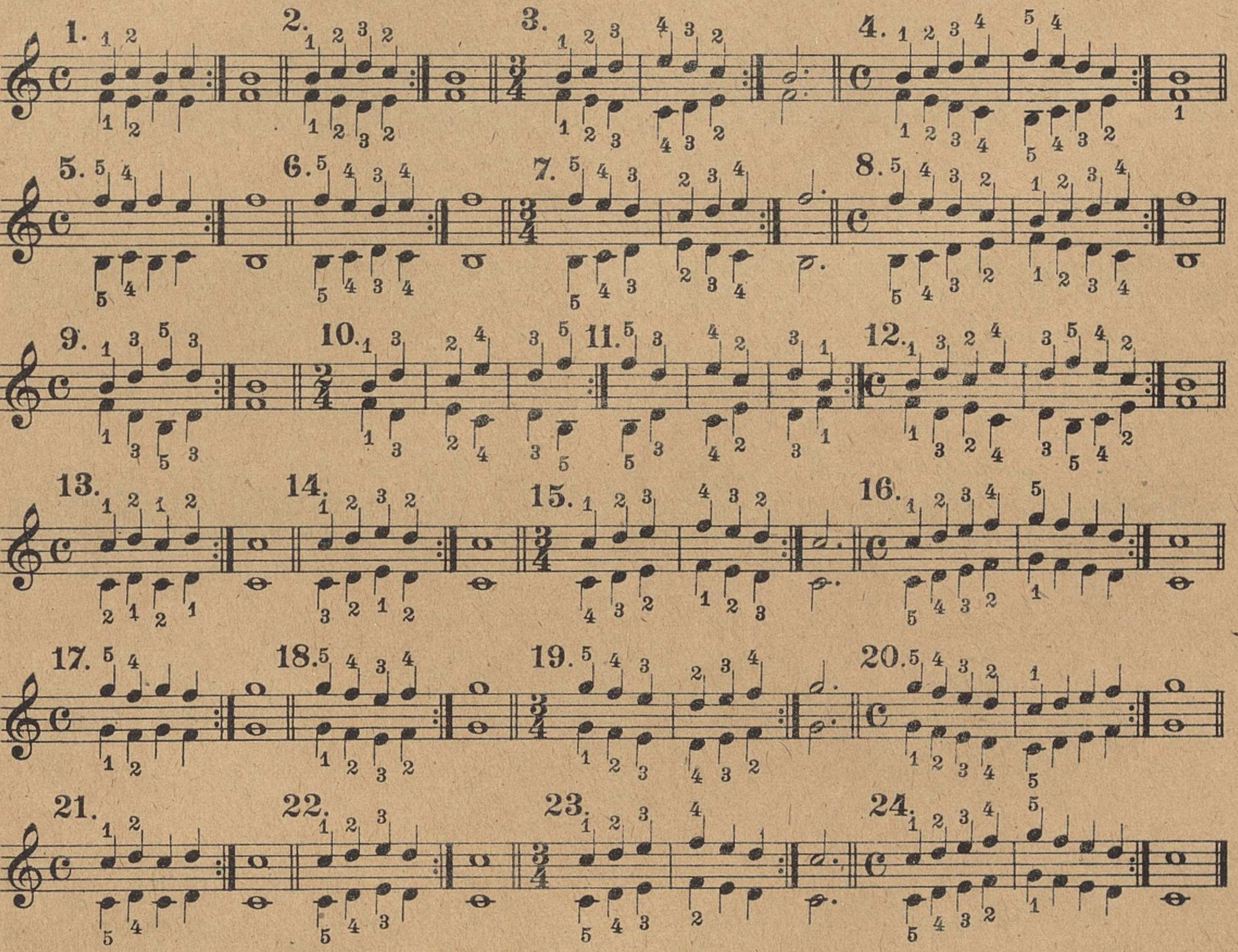


Palcówki dla lewej ręki.





Ćwiczenia na dwie ręce.



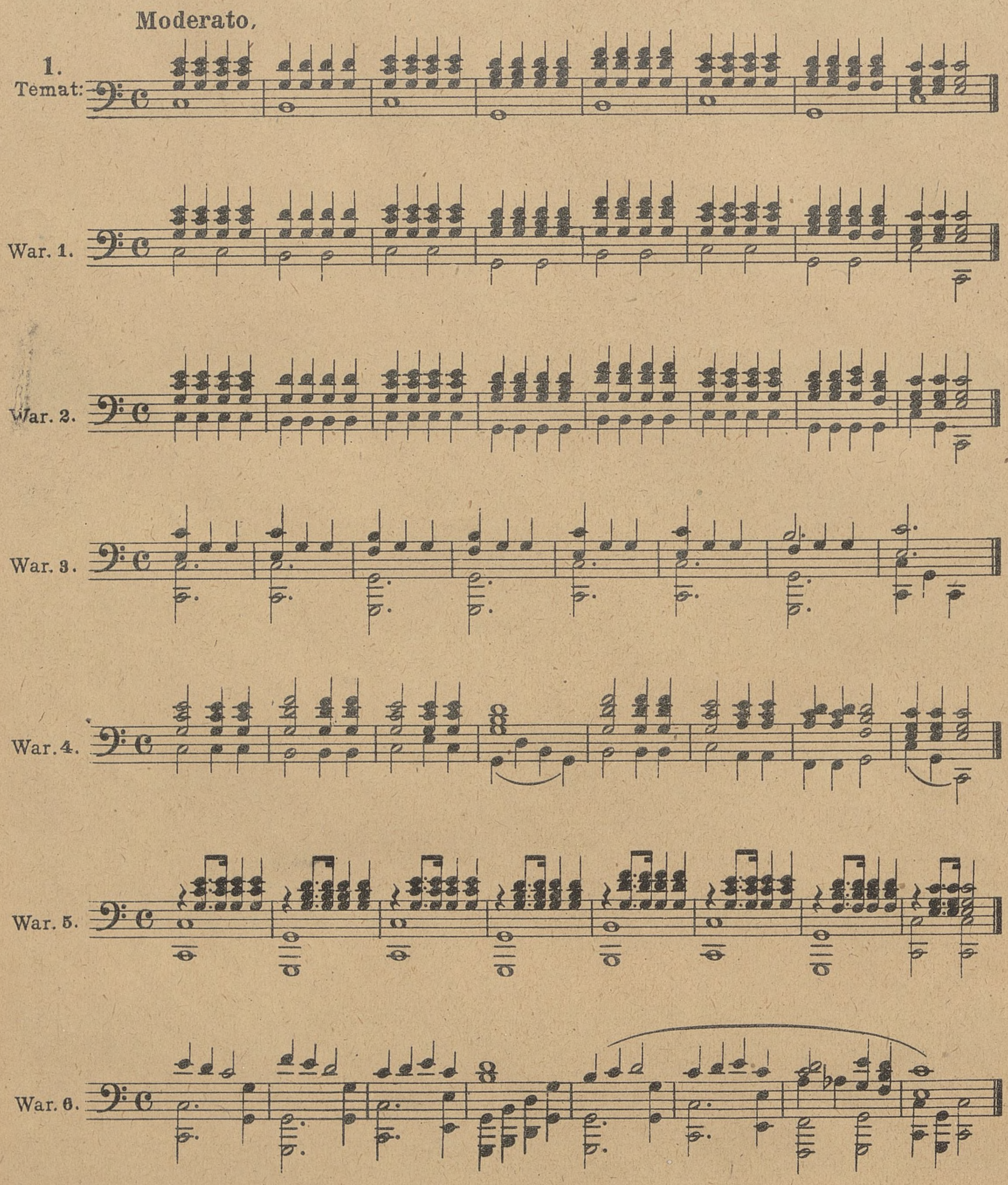
UWAGA.

Ćwiczenia umieszczone na tych dwóch stronach ma uczeń grać z pamięci wedle wskazówek nauczyciela.

Po przyswojeniu sobie wiadomości, potrzebnych dla następujących utworów, można już podczas grania tych ćwiczeń rozpoczynać z dalszemi.

Na trzy ręce.

NAUCZYCIEL.
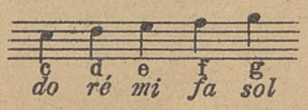


Na trzy ręce.

UCZEŃ.

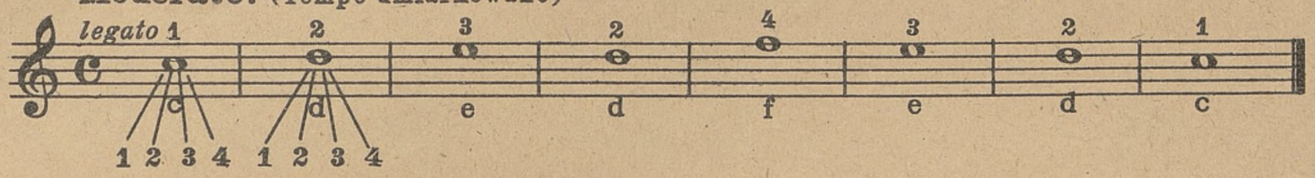
Tylko prawą ręką.

Układ palców na klawjaturze.



1. Temat

Moderato. (Tempo umiarkowane)



Uczeń musi początkowo głośno liczyć takty.

Łuk łączący nuty (legato, legatura)

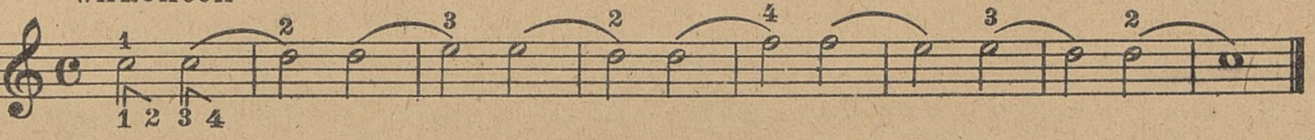


Tony legato czyli łączone należy grać w ten sposób, że palec, przyciskający klawisz, podnosi się dopiero po uderzeniu następnego.

Tak należy w zasadzie zawsze grać. Jeżeli się klawisz ma uderzać dwa lub więcej razy tym samym palcem, wówczas należy całą rękę podnieść do góry.

WARJACJA

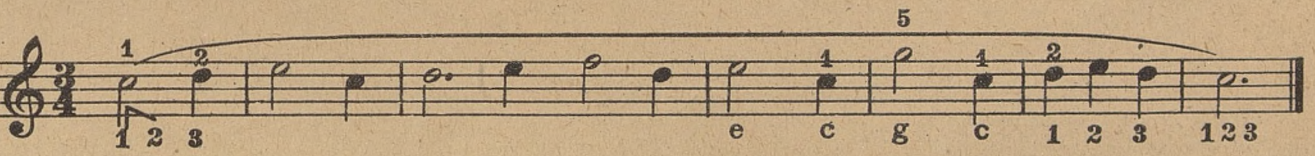
War. 1.



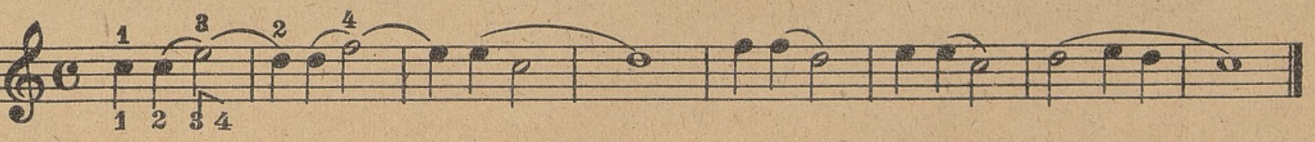
War. 2.



War. 3.
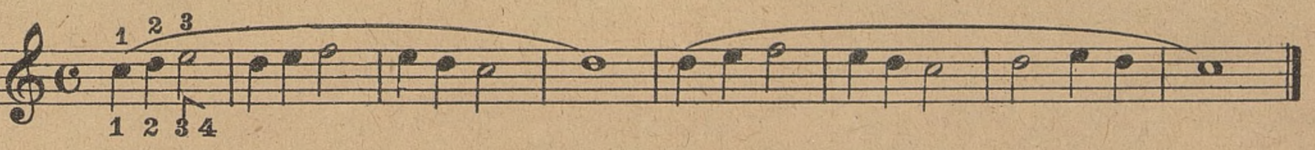


War. 4.



War. 5.

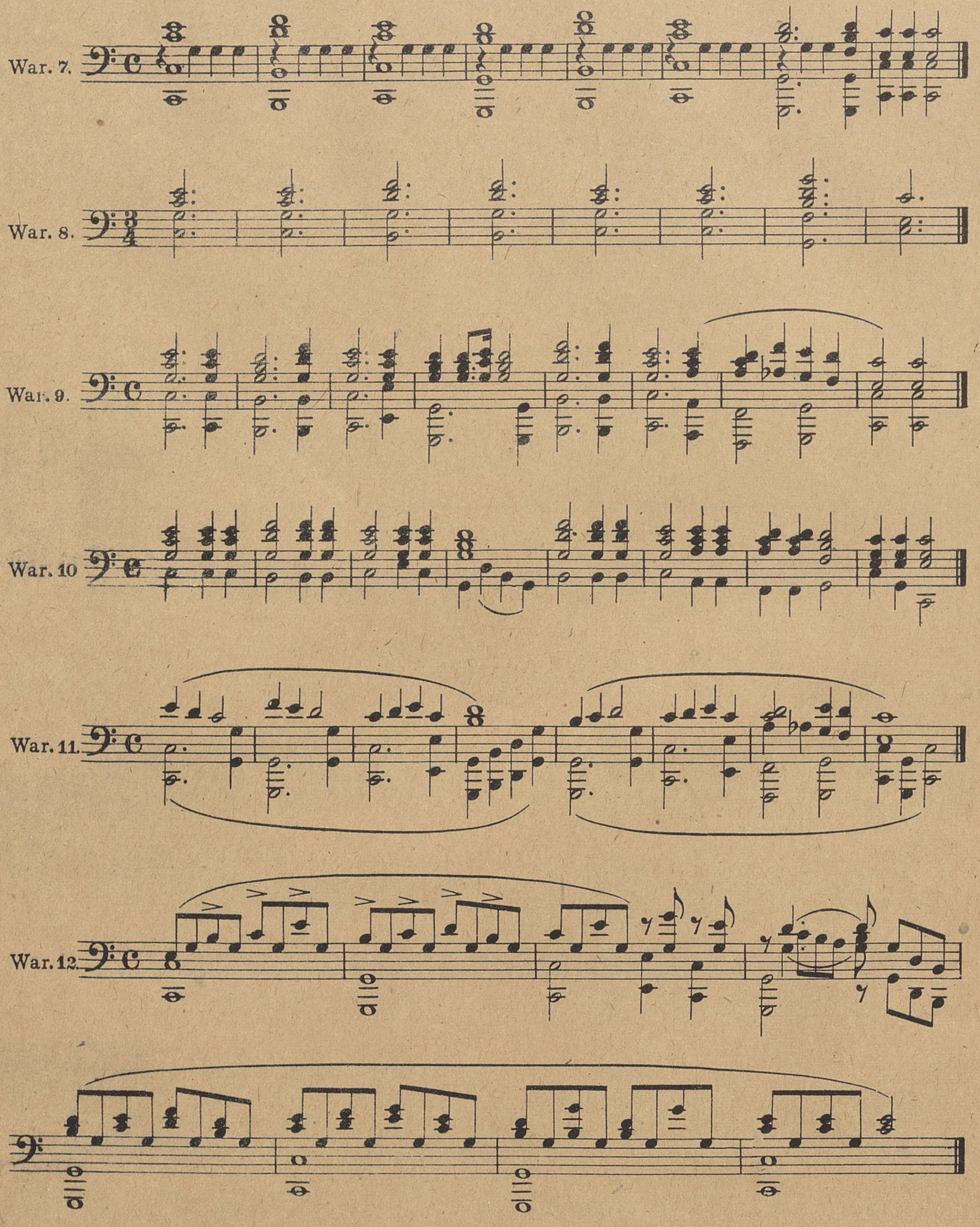


War. 6.
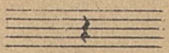


NAUCZYCIEL.

(Secondo)



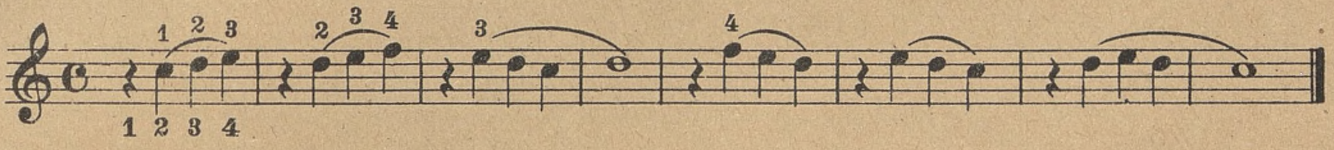
UCZEŃ.

(Primo)

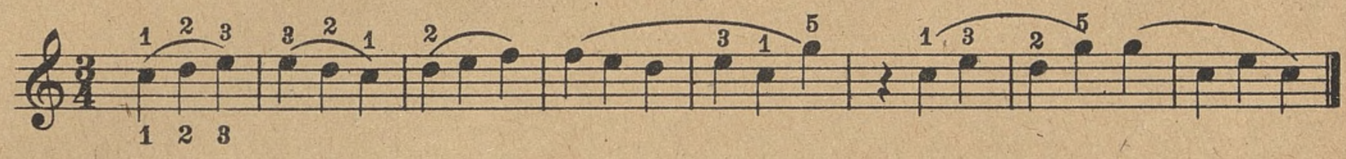
Pauza ćwierciowa. 

W czasie wytrzymywania pauzy palec nie śmie spoczywać na klawiszu, rękę zaś należy podnieść.

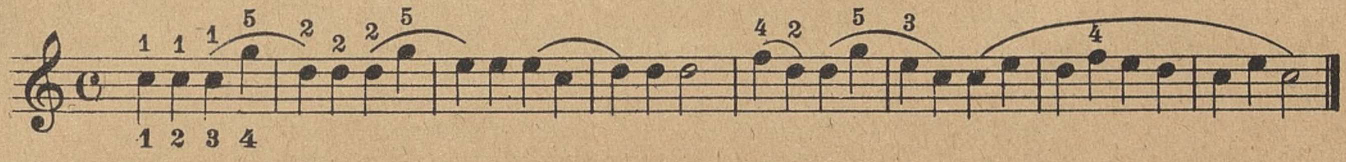
War. 7.
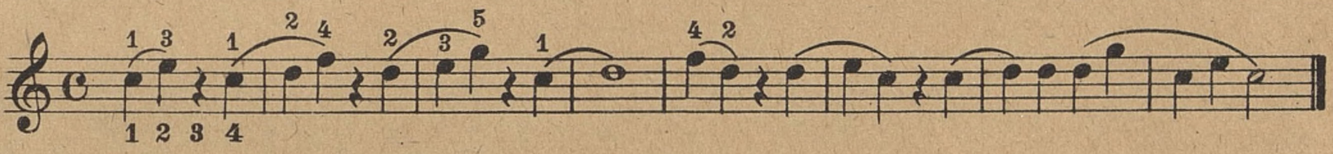


War. 8.
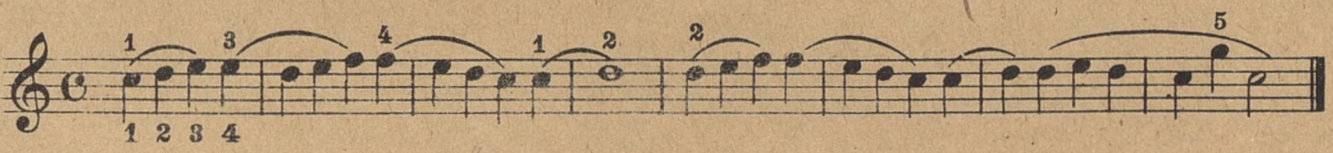


War. 9.
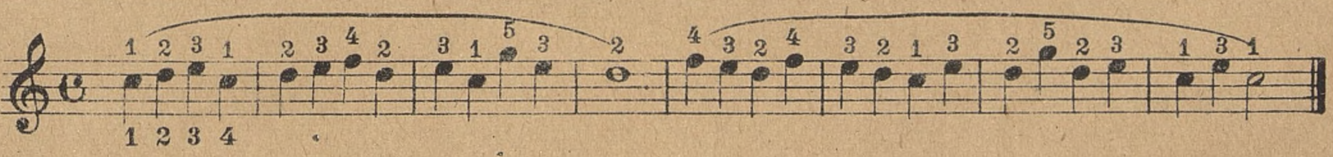


War. 10.



War. 11.



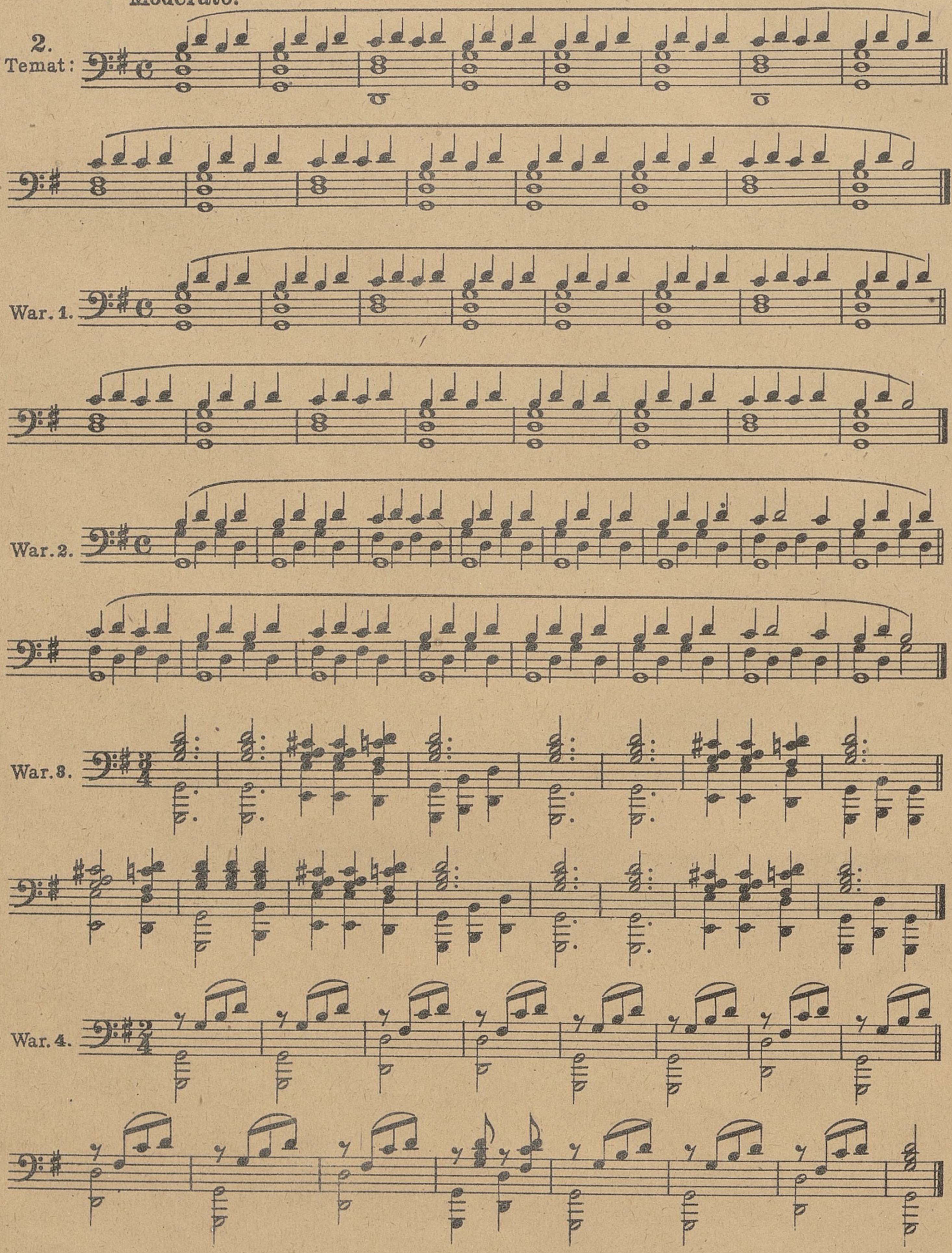
War. 12.



Na trzy ręce.

Secondo
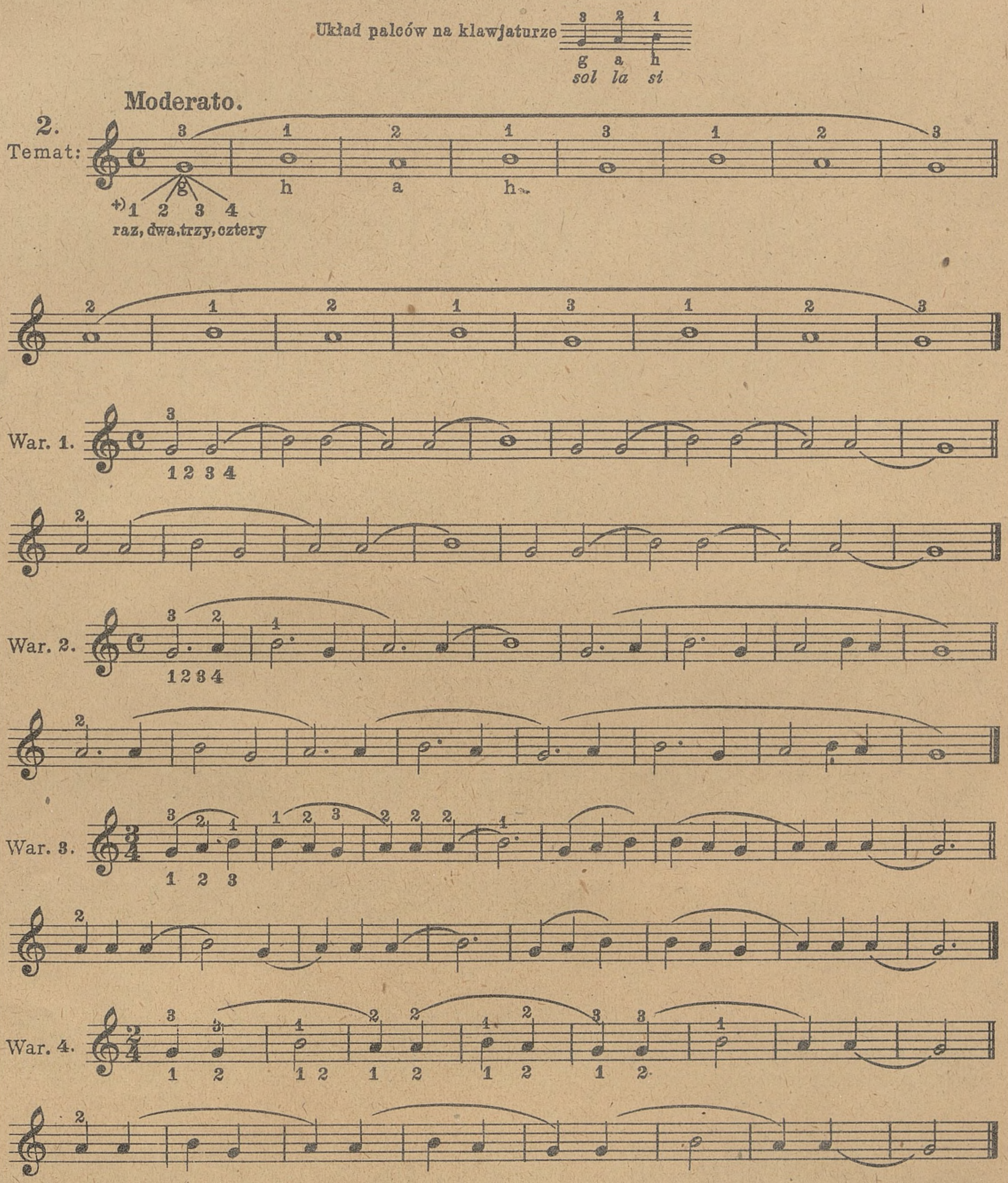
Moderato.



Na trzy ręce.

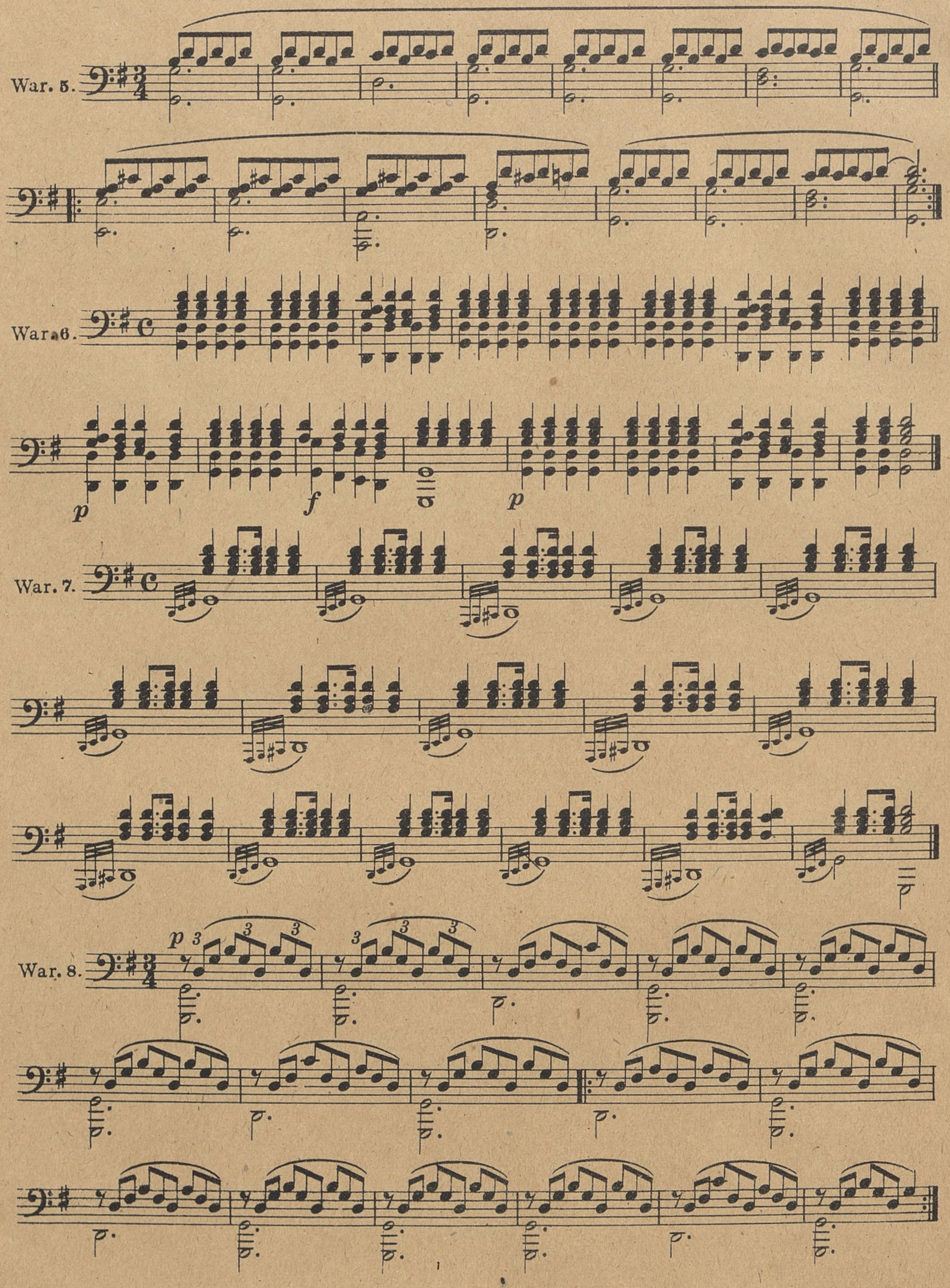
Tylko lewą ręką.

Primo



+) Poleca się przy liczeniu, zamiast liczby pierwszej ćwiartki wymienić nazwę danej nuty: np. *g* 2 3 4 *h* 2 3 4 i t.d.
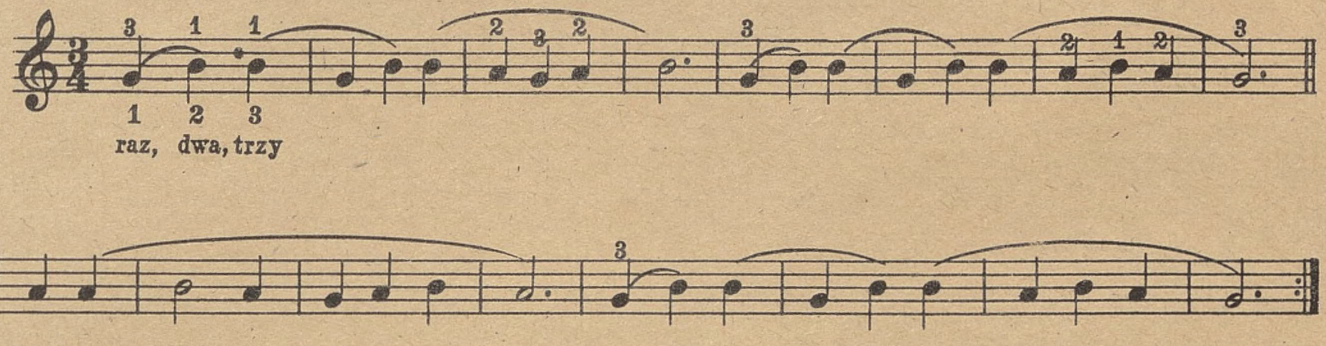
Secondo
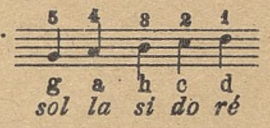


Primo

Znak powtórzenia.
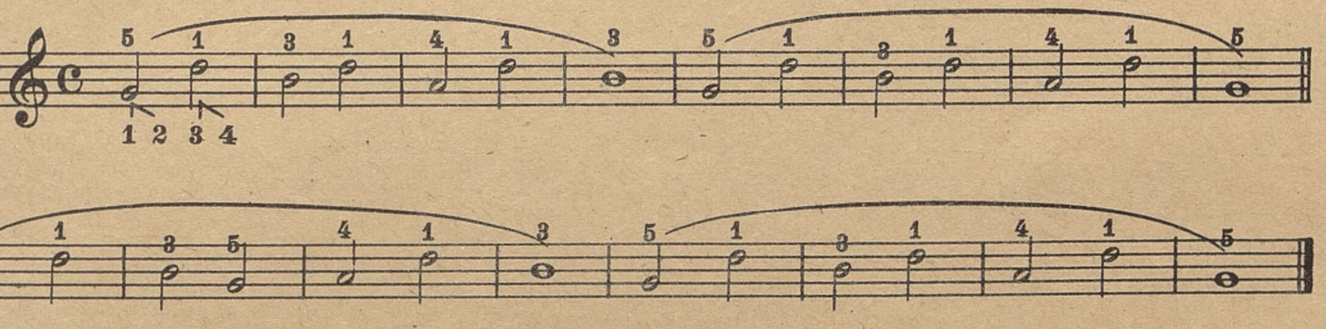
War. 5.
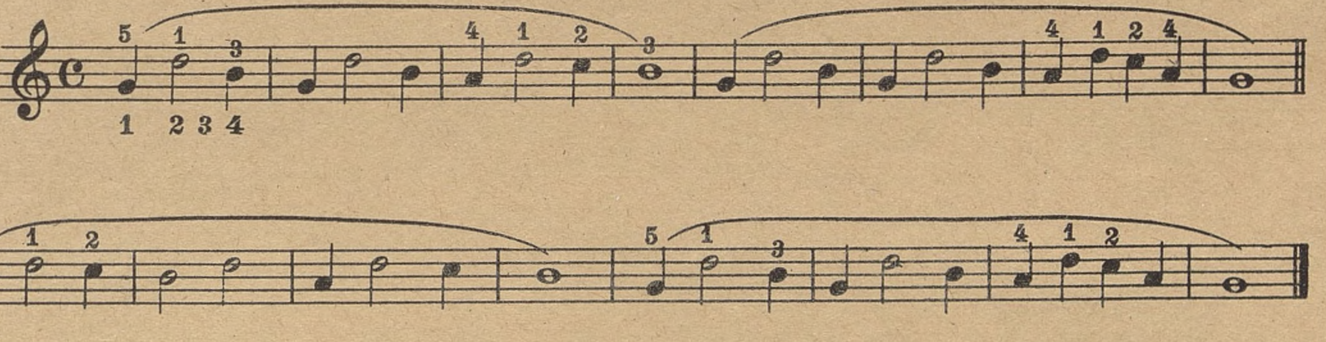


Układ palców na klawjaturze.
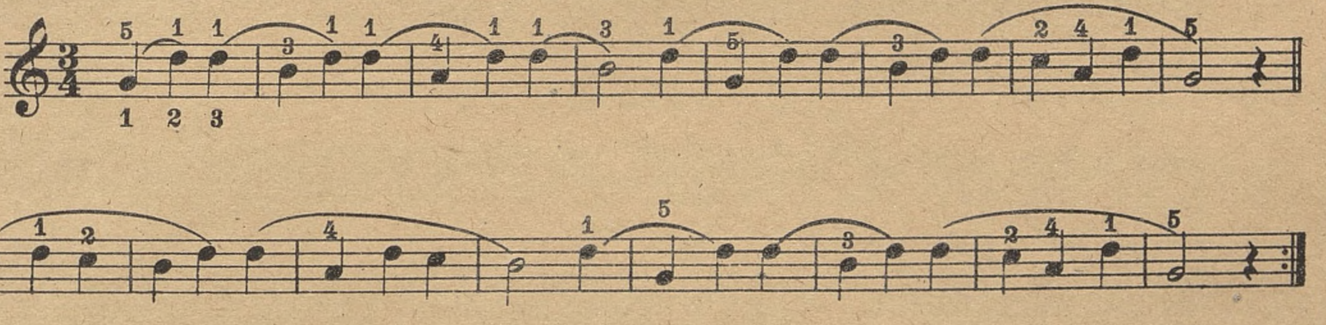


War. 6.



War. 7.
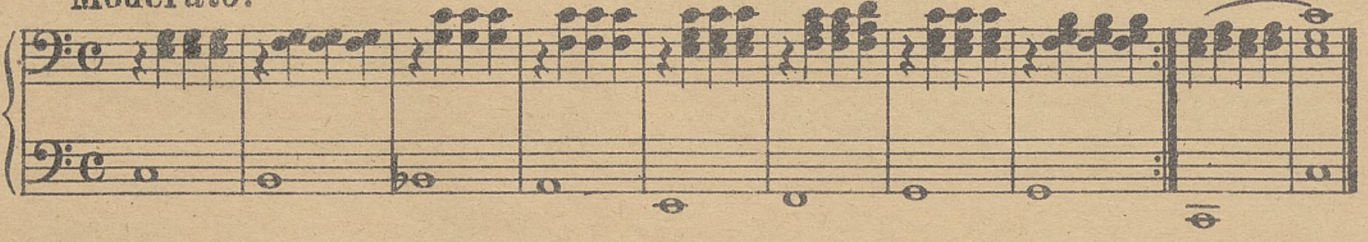


War. 8.
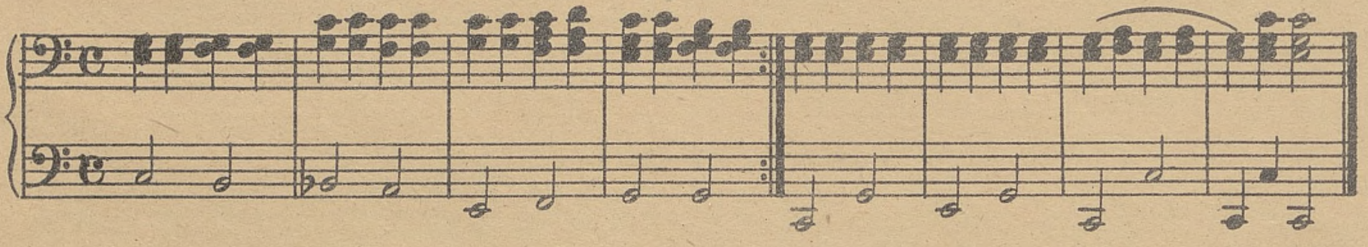


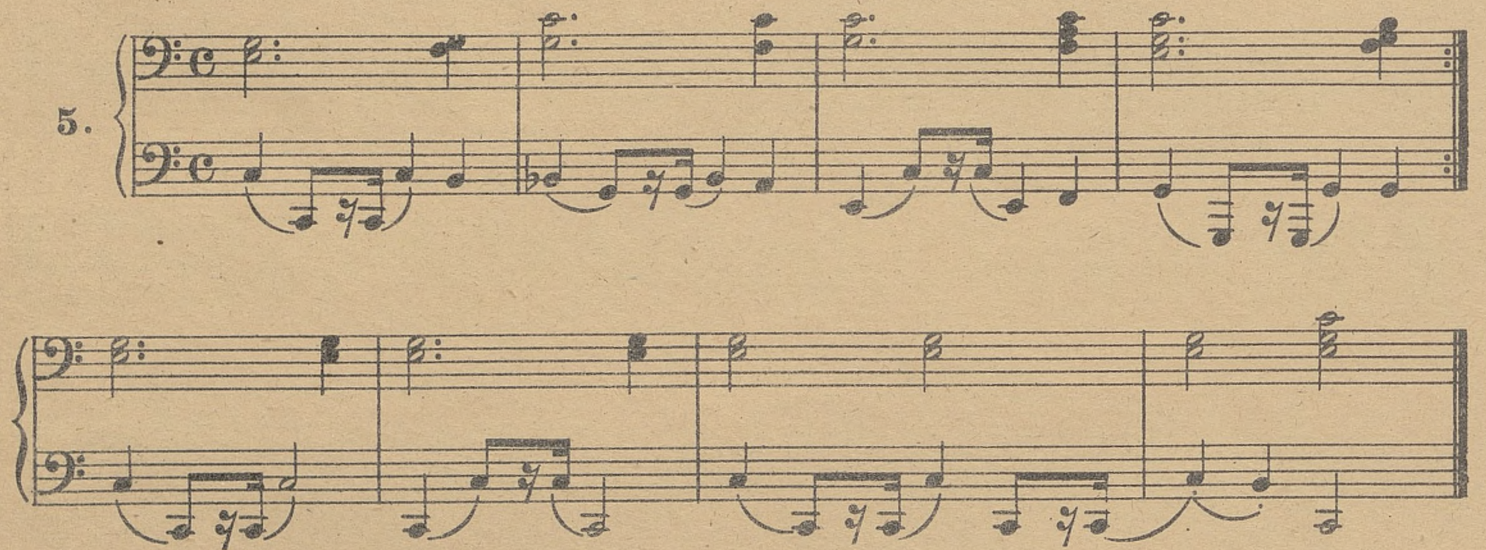
Na cztery ręce.

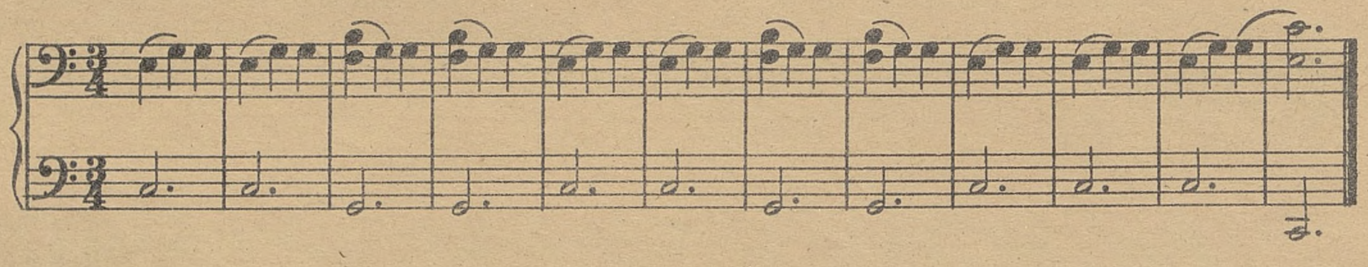
Secondo

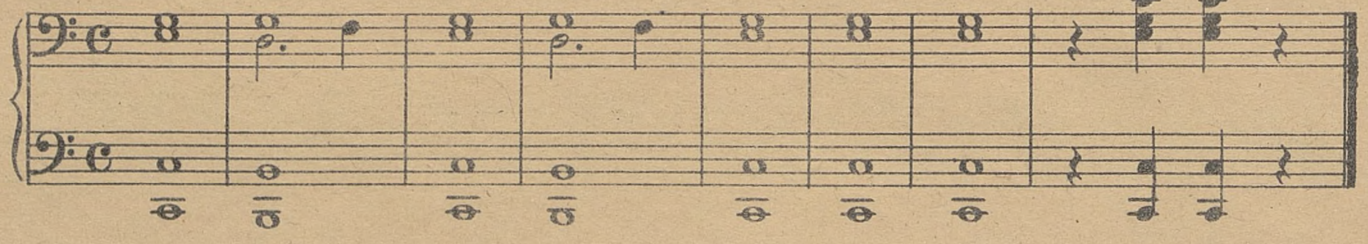
Moderato.

3. 

4. 

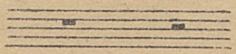
5. 

6. 
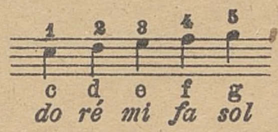
7. 

Na cztery ręce.
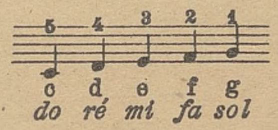
Primo.

Pauza cała i pół pauzy: 

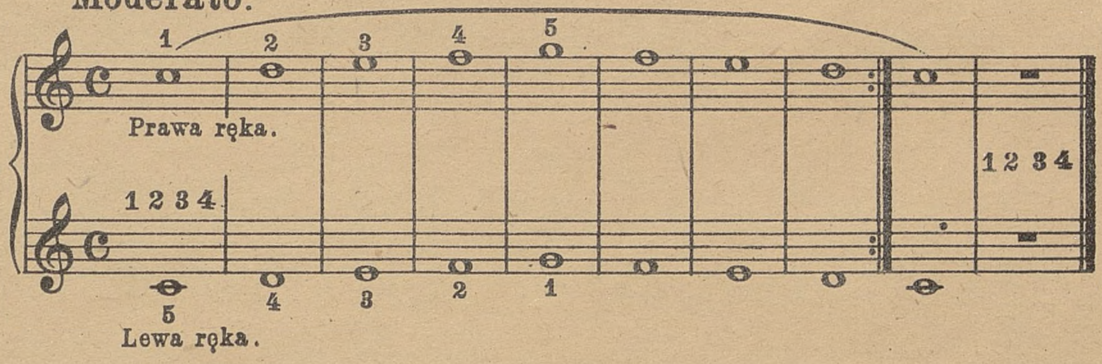
Moderato.
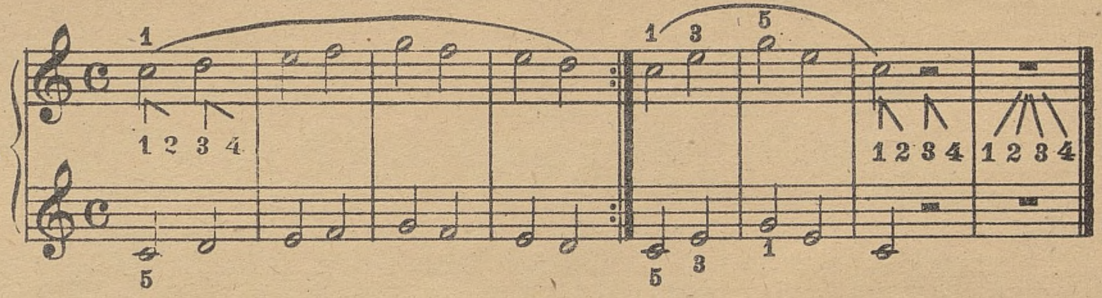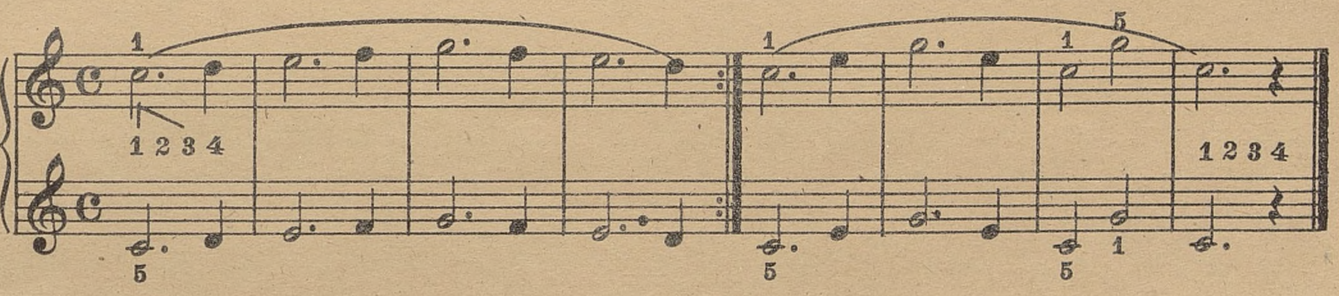


Układ palców na klawjaturze.

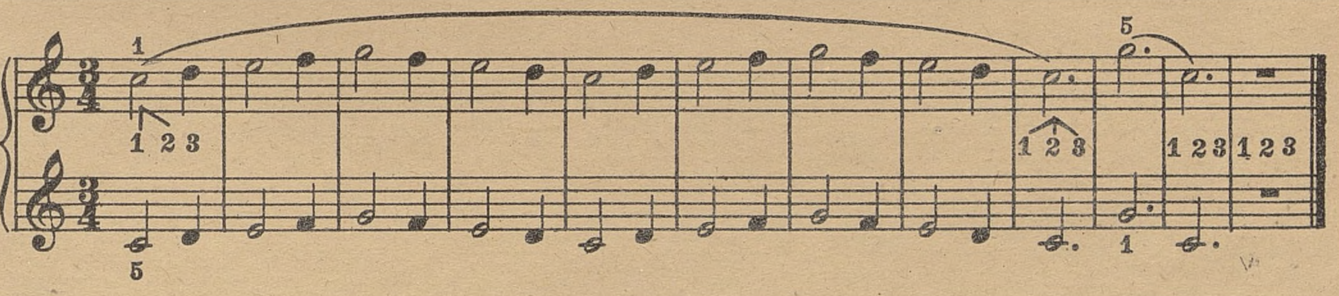


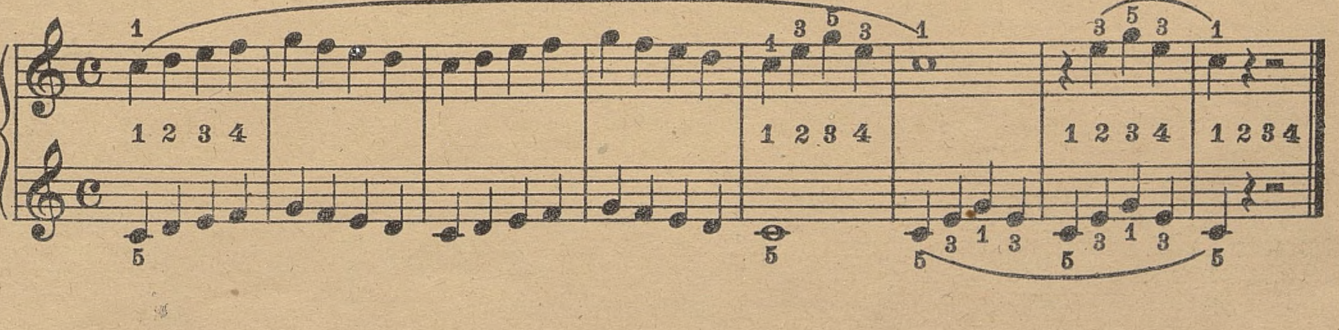
Klawisz uderza się stale palcem, wskazanym przez cyfrę.

3. 

4. 
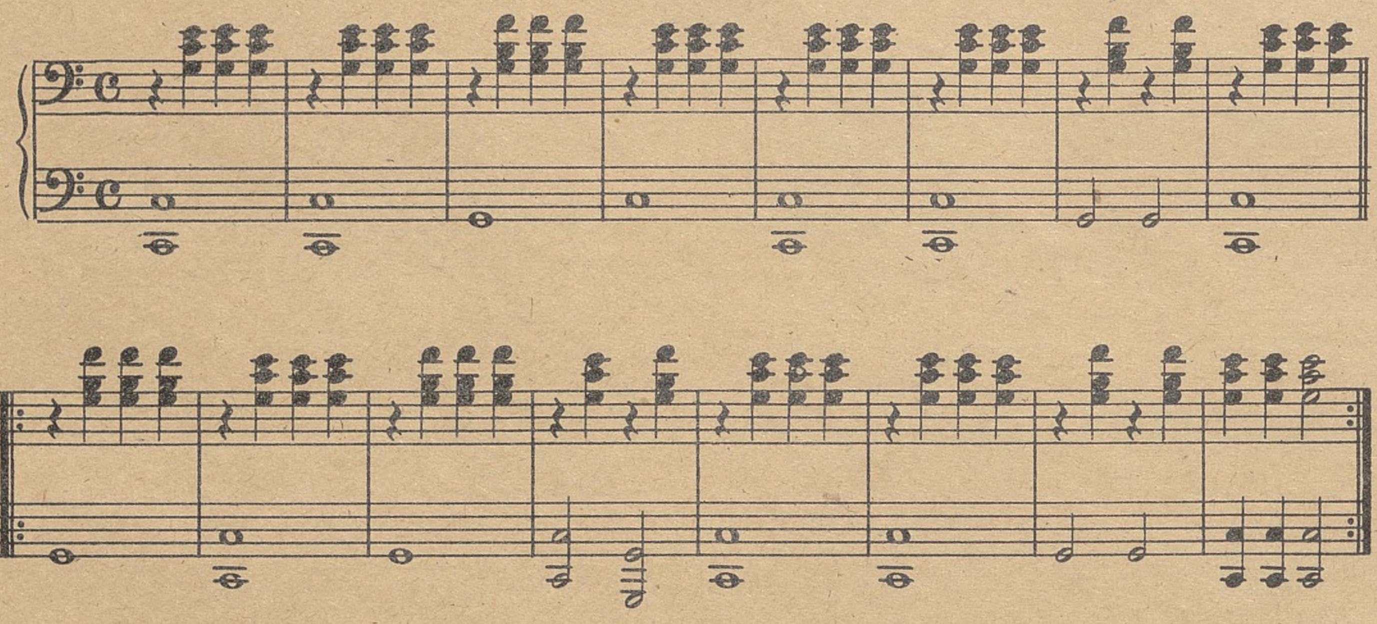
5. 

6. 

7. 
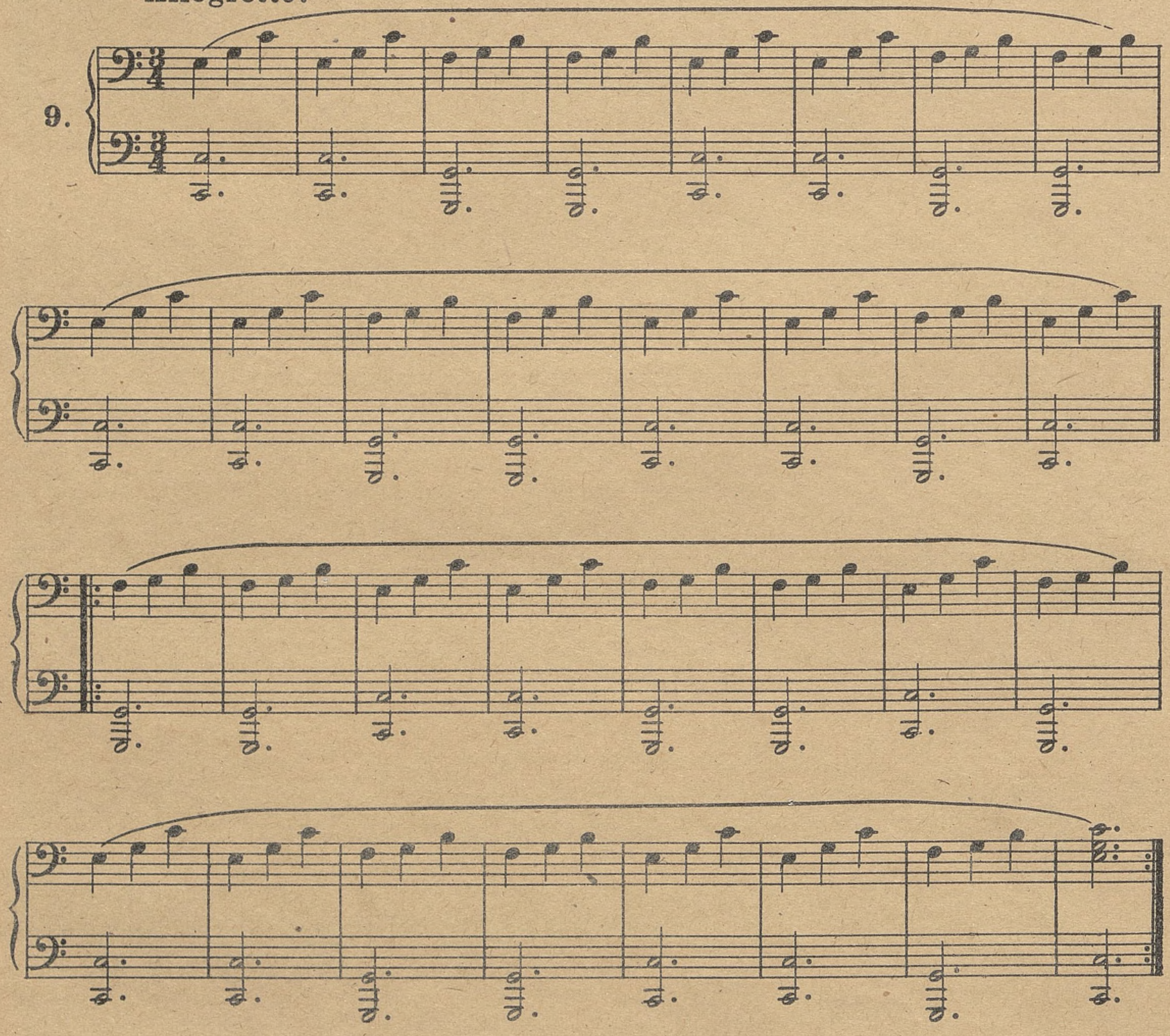
Secondo.

8.
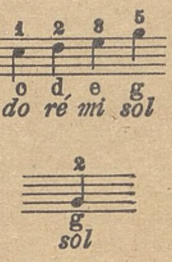


Allegretto.
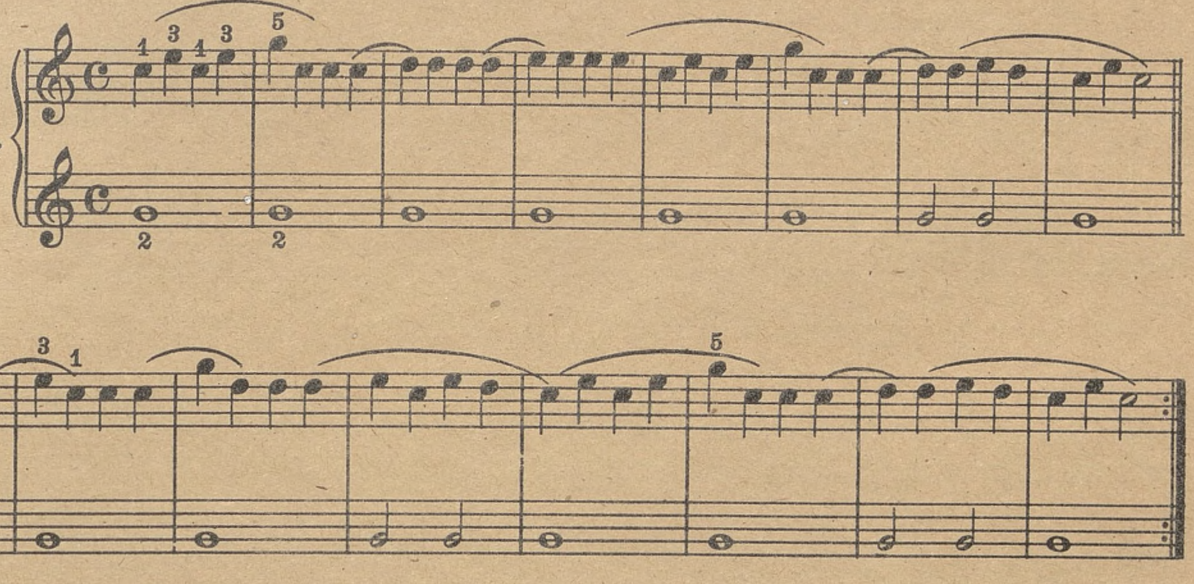
9.



Primo.
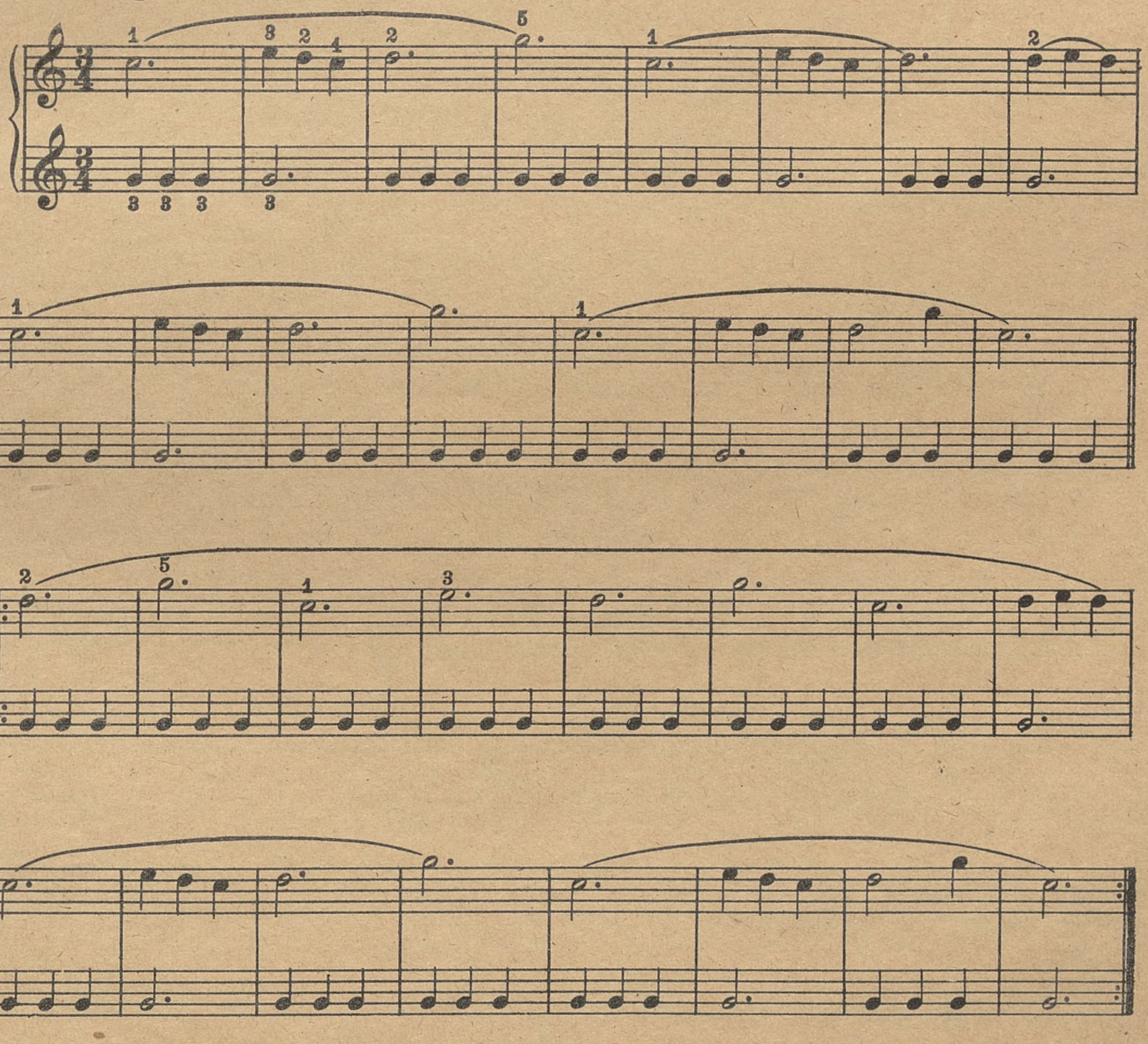


8.



Allegretto: (umiarkowanie prędko)
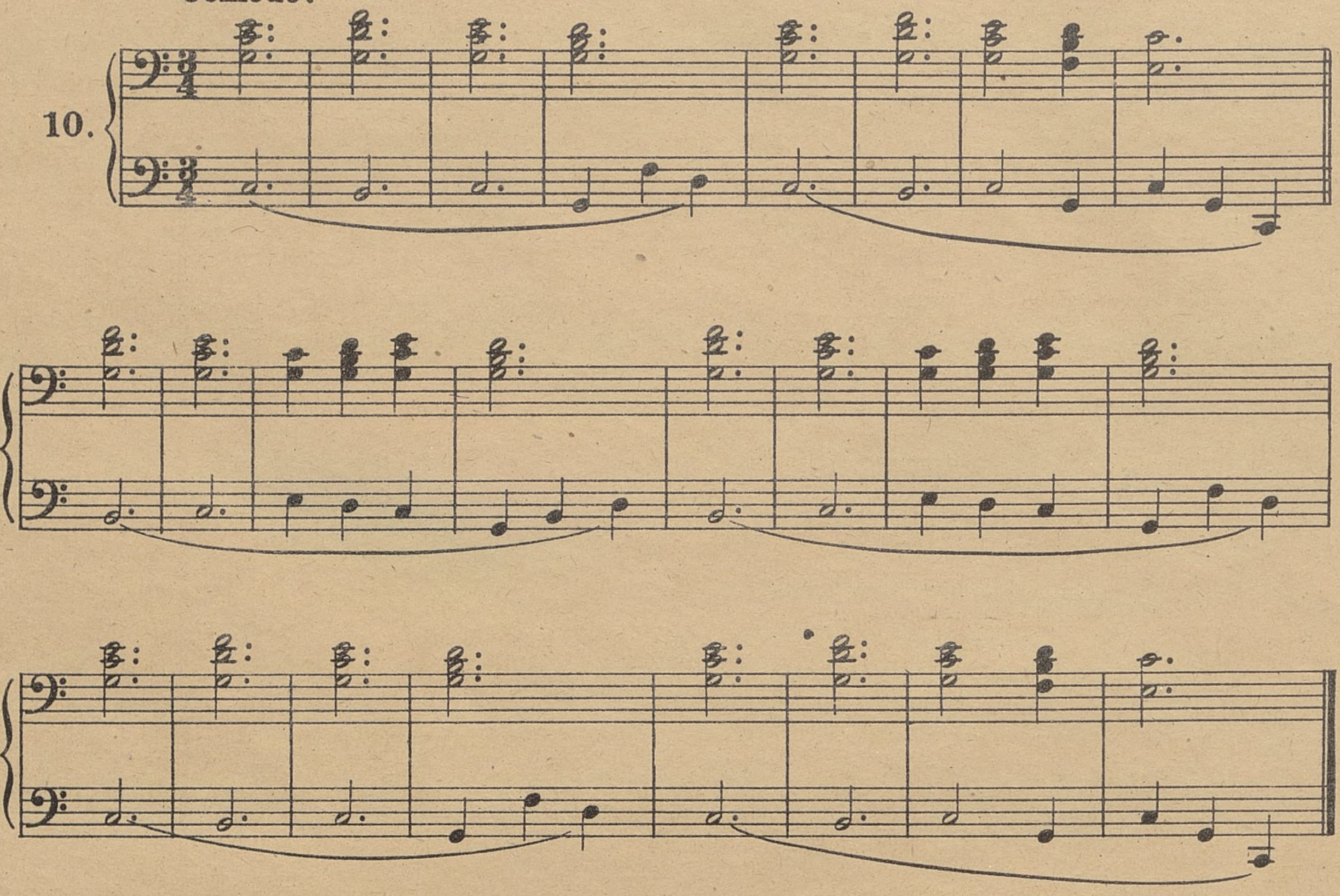
9.



Secondo.

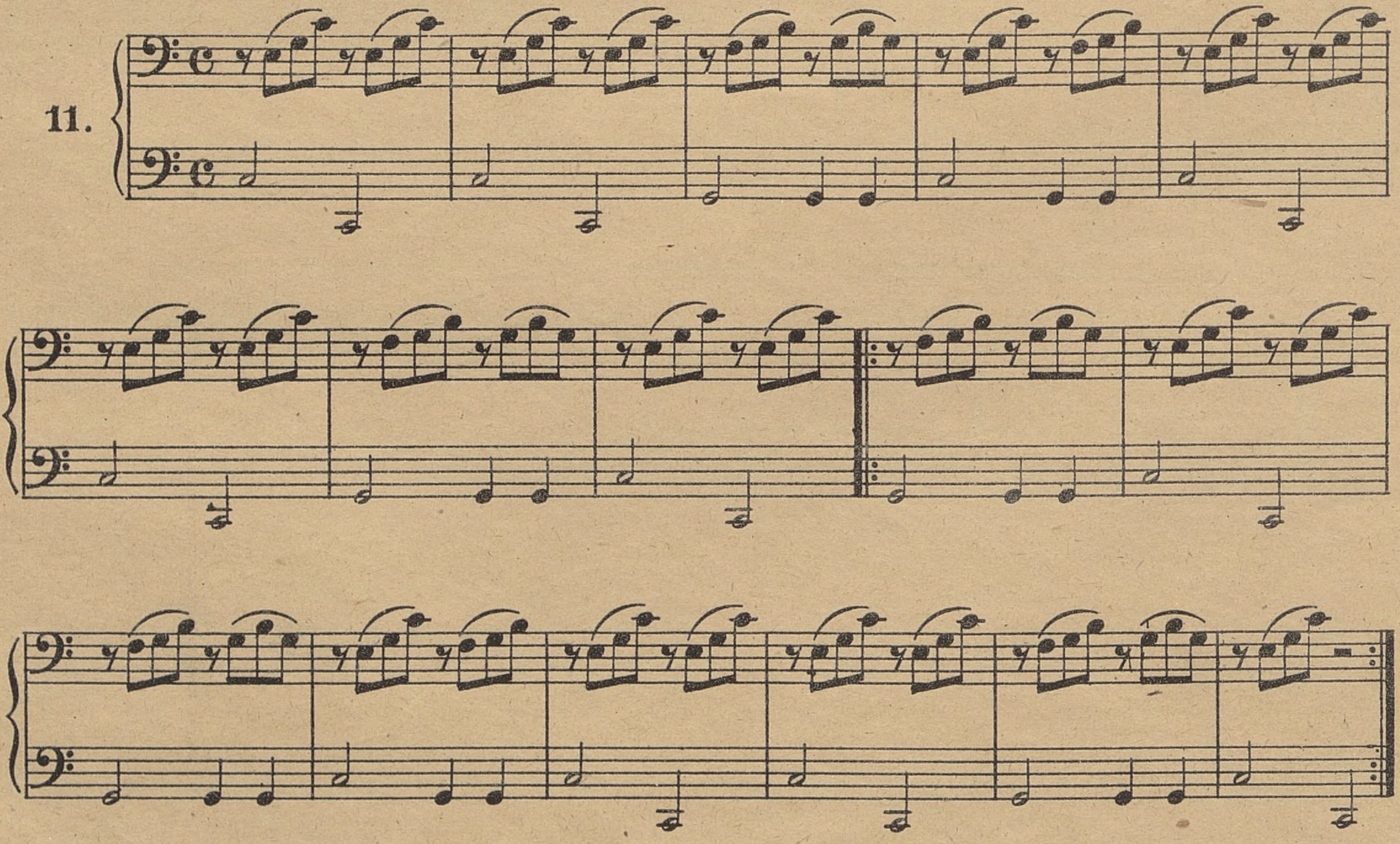
Comodo.

10.
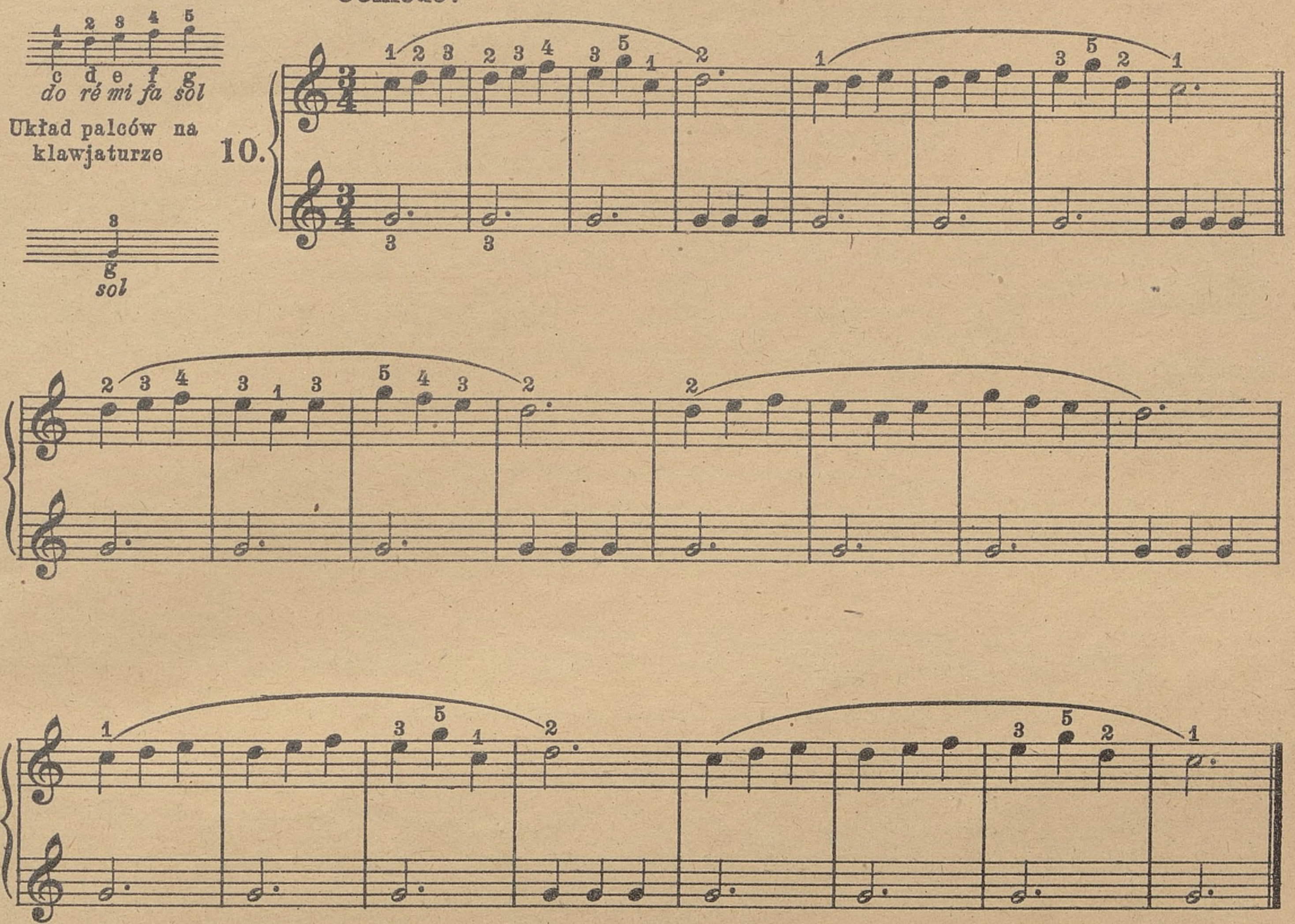


Moderato.

11.
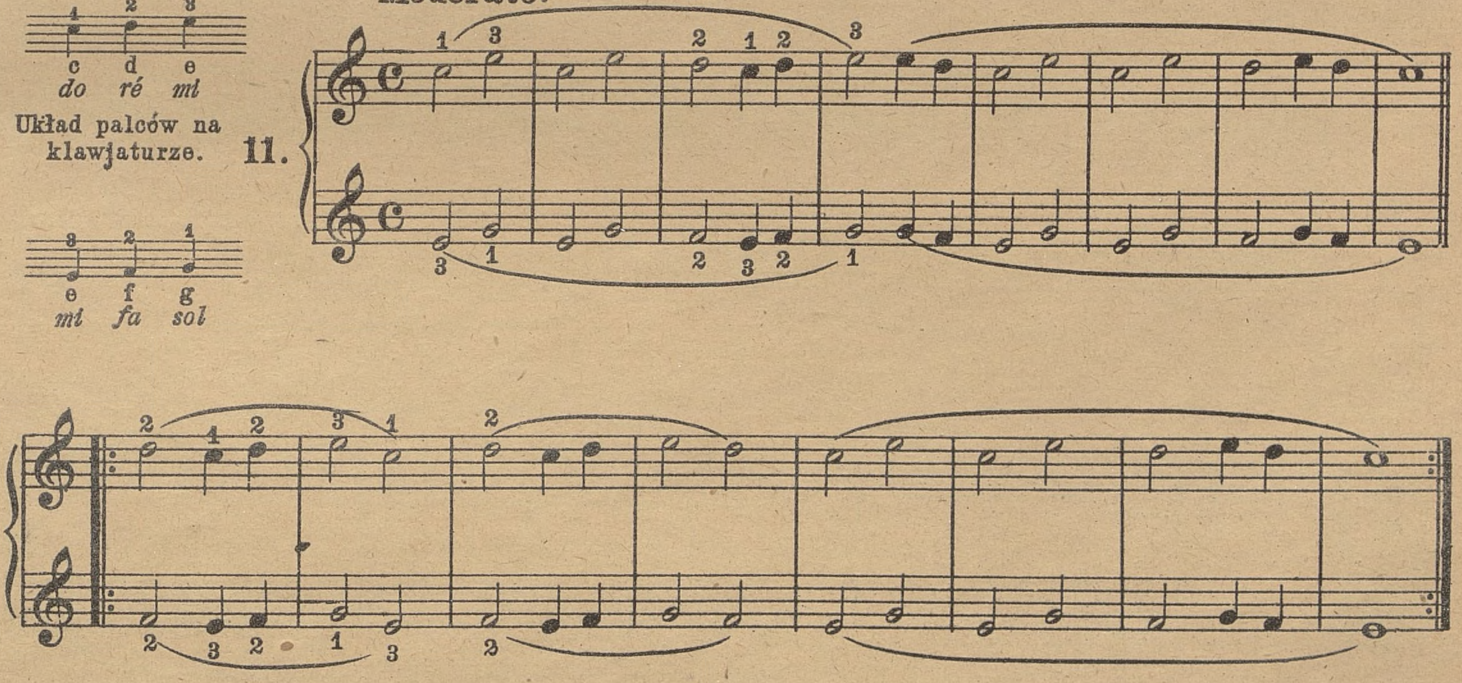


Primo.

Comodo: swobodnie.
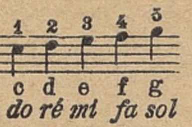


Moderato.
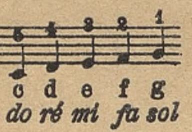


Ćwiczenia na dwie ręce.

Uczeń nie śmie zapominać, że zarówno należyte trzymanie tułowia, ramion, rąk i palców, jak też i dobre uderzenie i dokładne granie w takcie, stanowią podstawę dobrej gry.
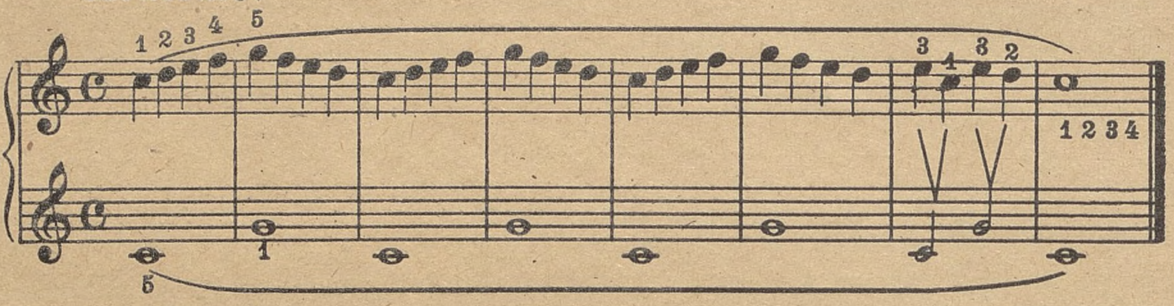


Układ palców na klawjaturze.
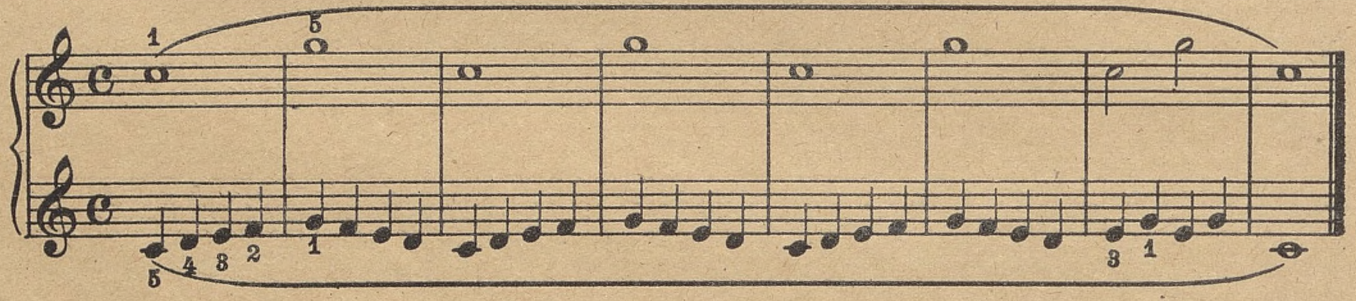


Moderato.
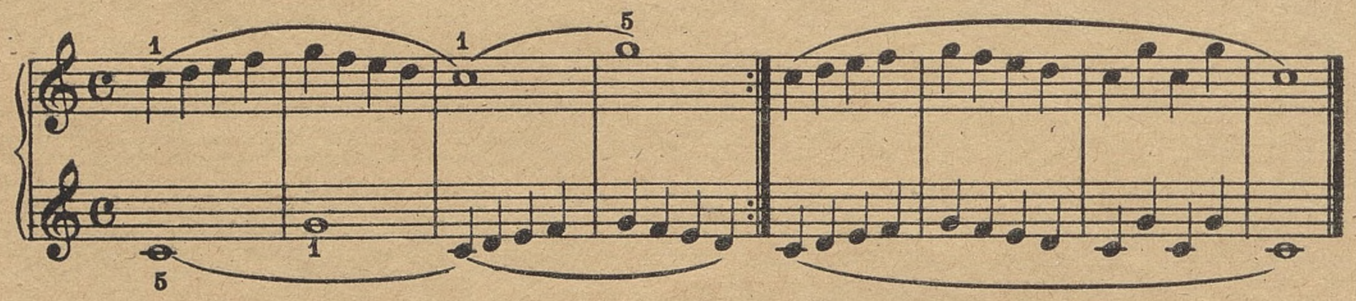
12.
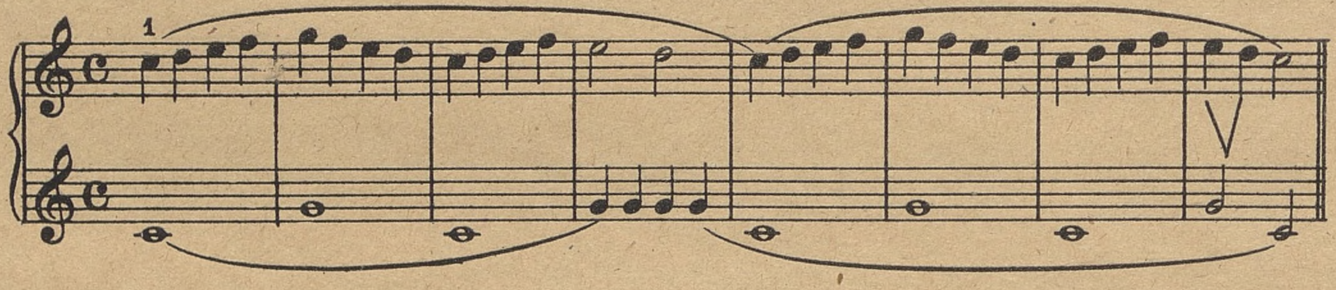


13.
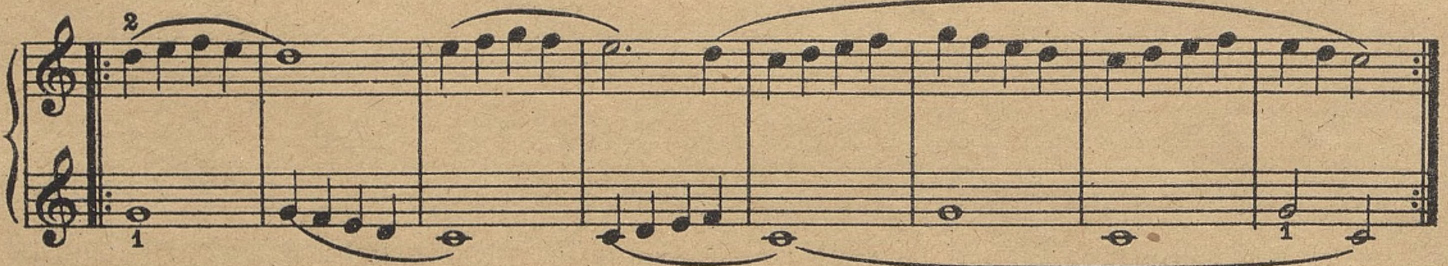


14.
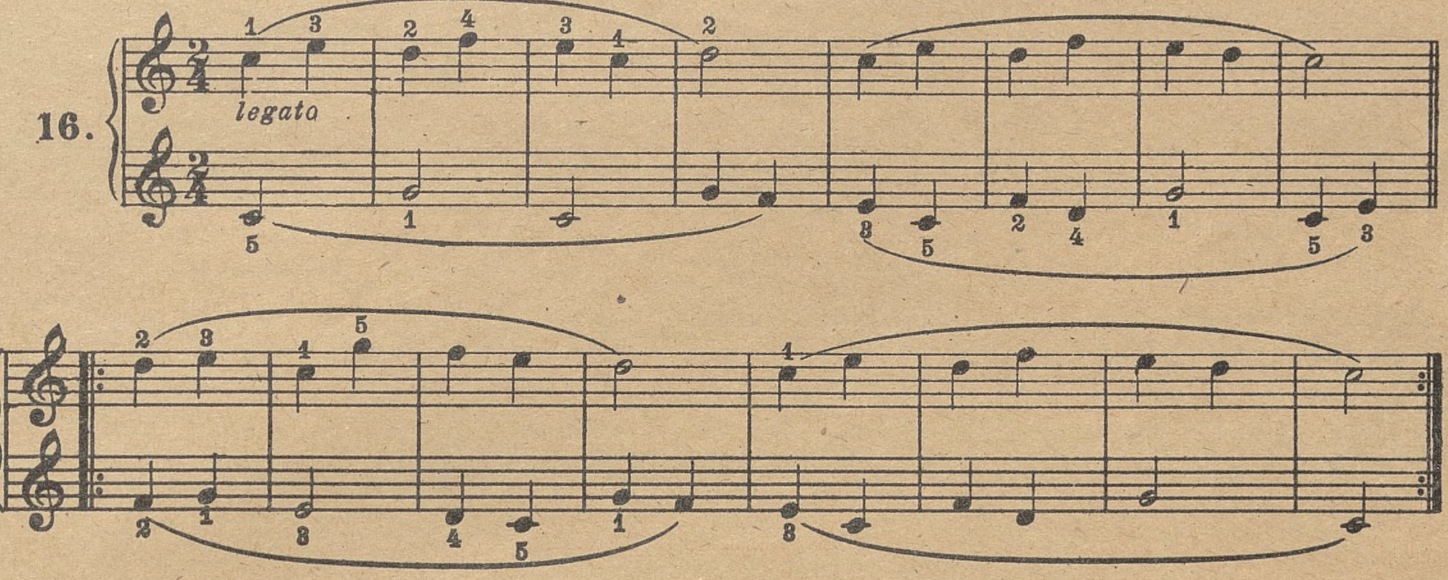


15.
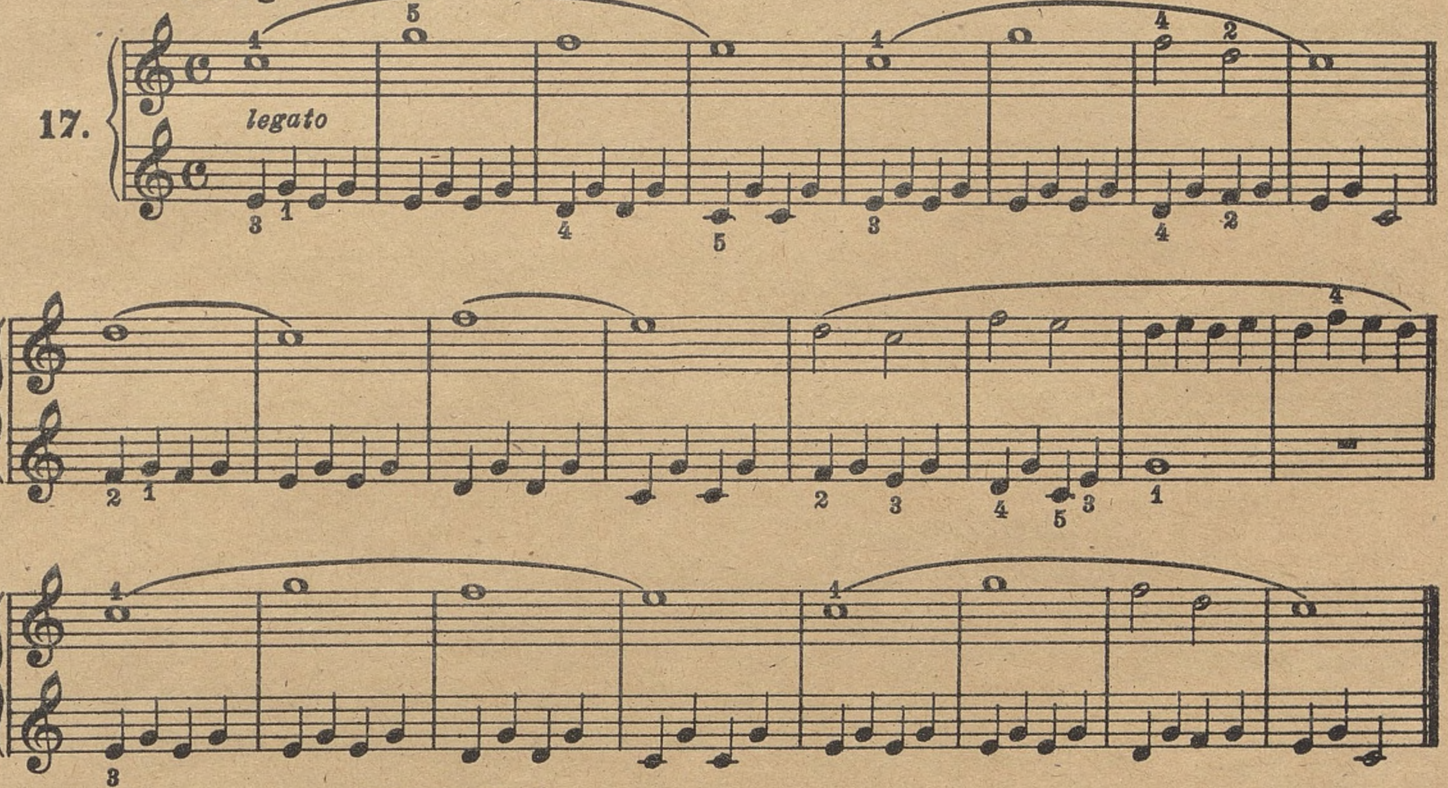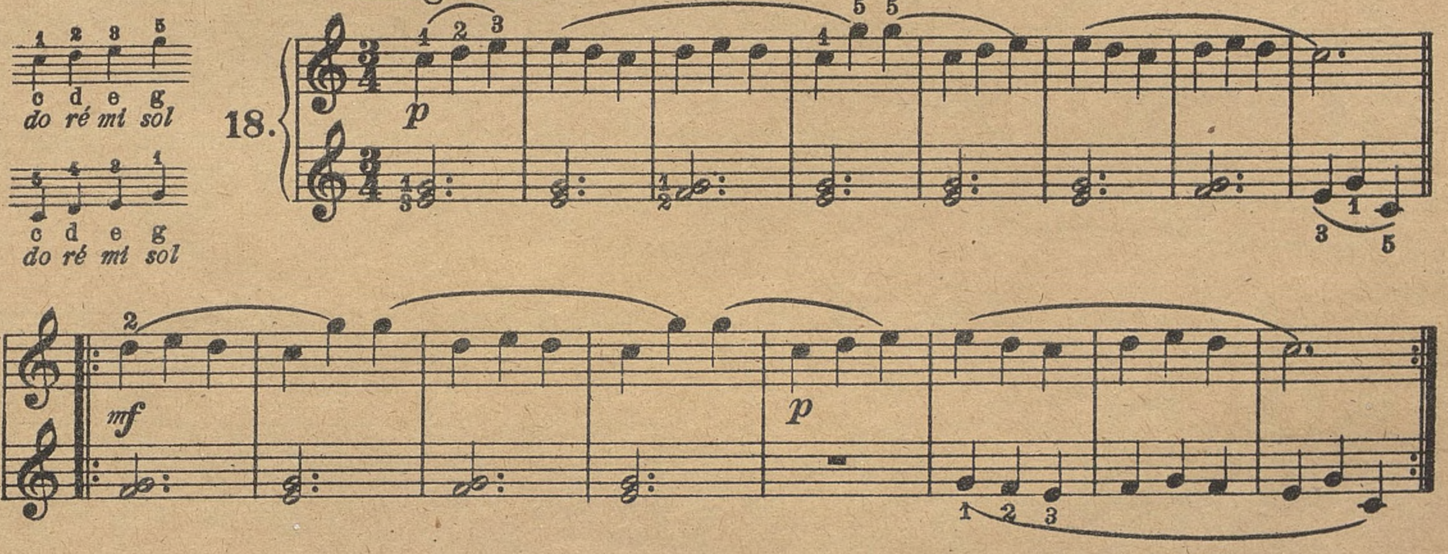




Moderato.
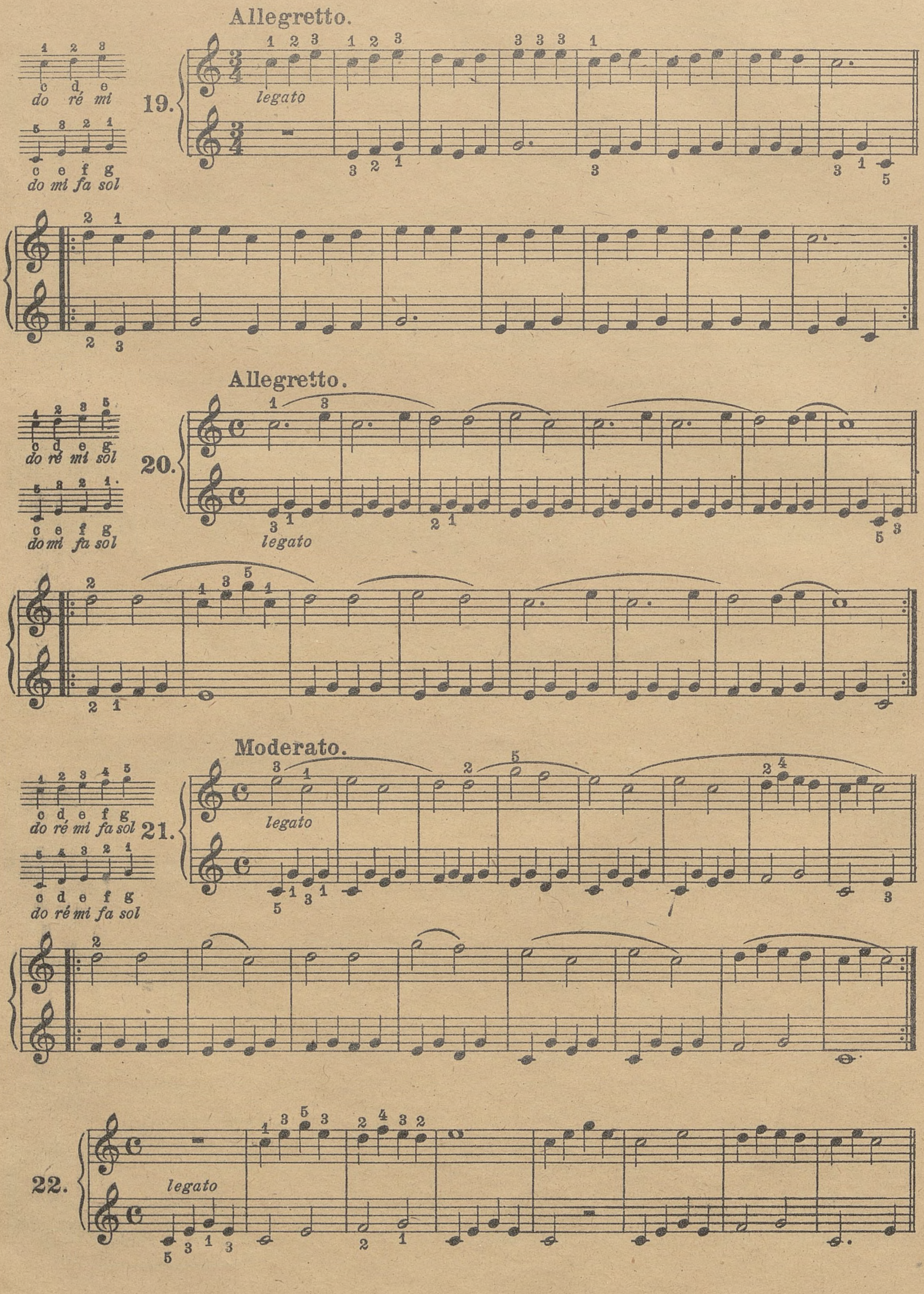


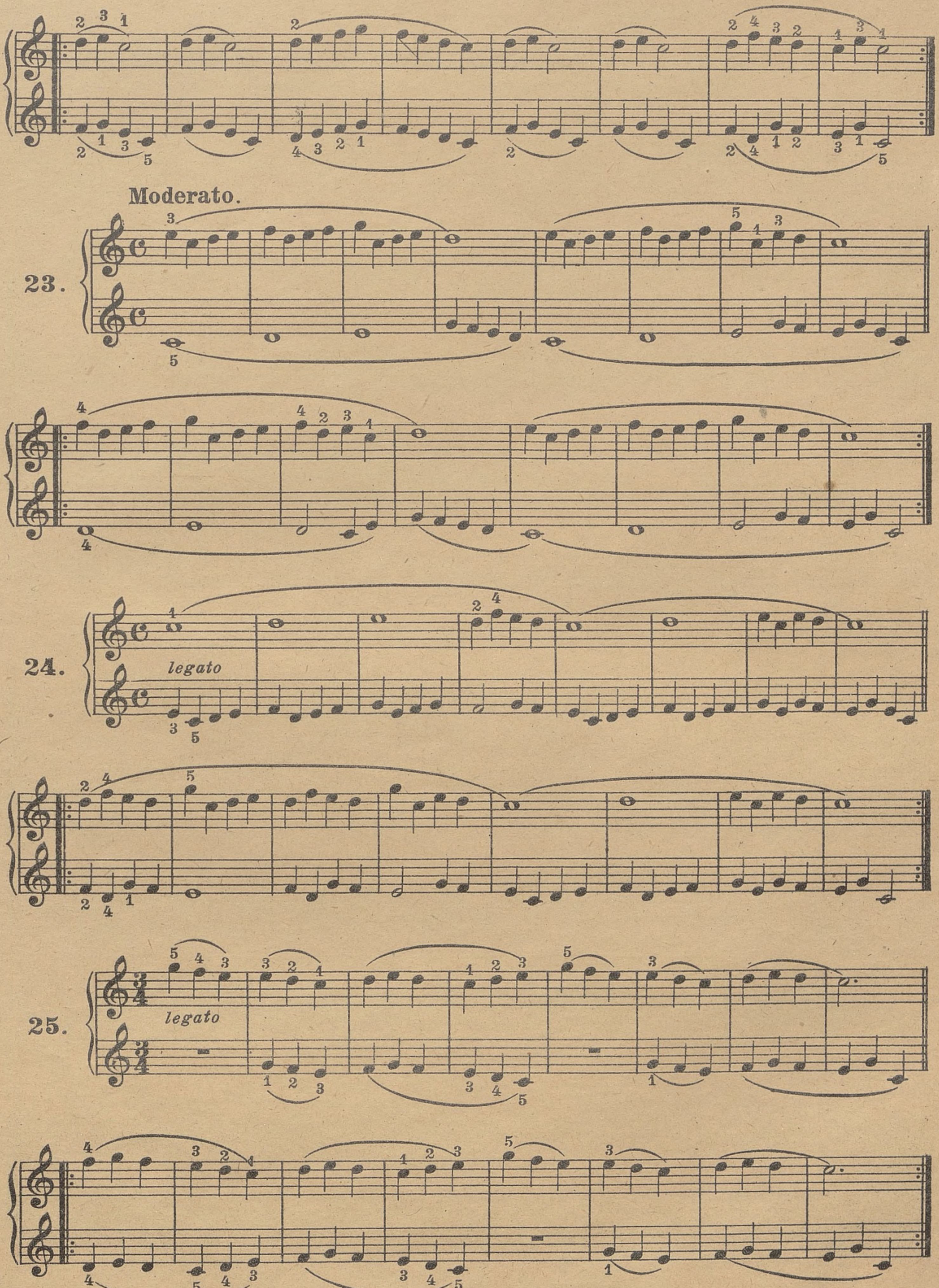
Allegretto.

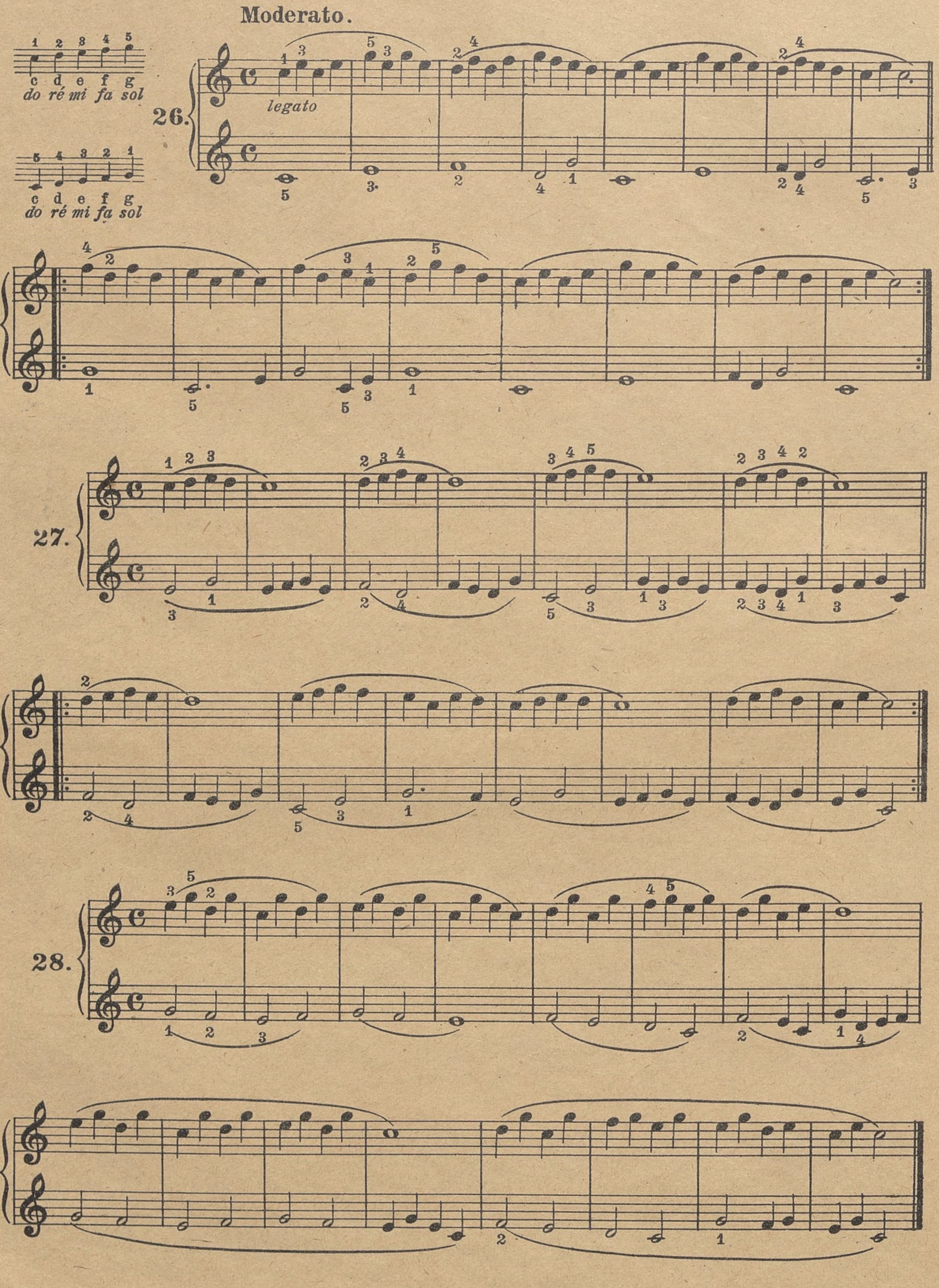


Allegretto.




Allegretto.
c d e
do ré mi
c e f g
do mi fa sol
19.
legato
Allegretto.
c d e g
do ré mi sol
c e f g
do mi fa sol
20.
legato
Moderato.
c d e f g
do ré mi fa sol
21.
legato
c d e f g
do ré mi fa sol
22.
legato
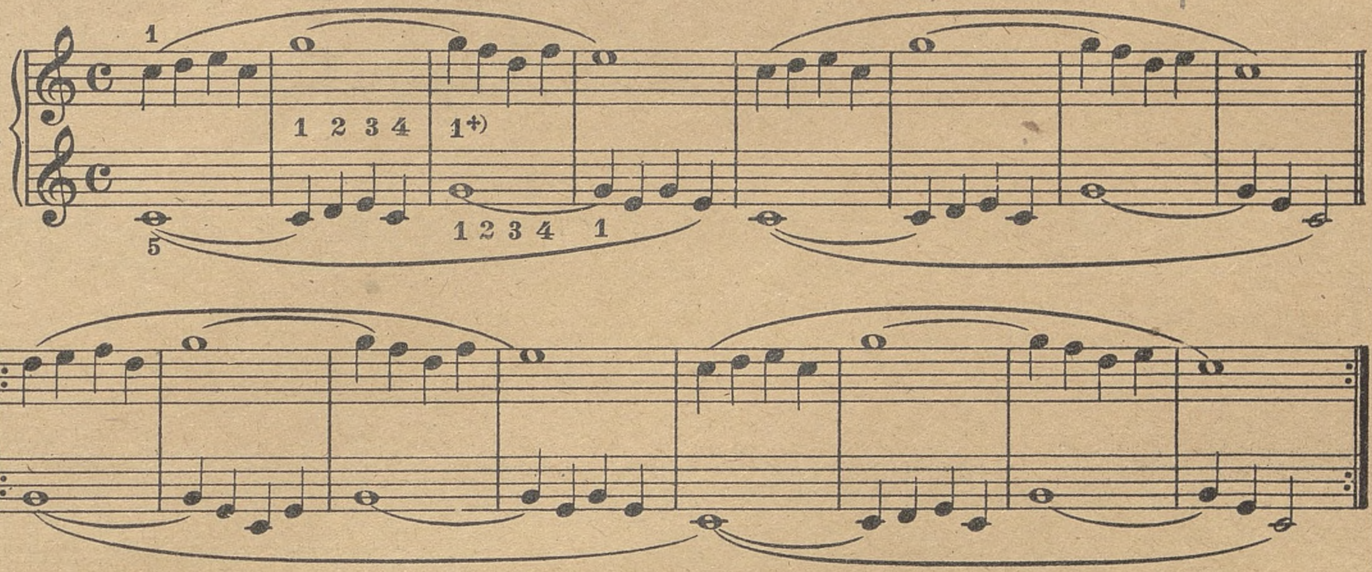

Moderato.
23.
24.
legato
25.
legato


Moderato.
c d e f g
do ré mi fa sol
c d e f g
do ré mi fa sol
26.
legato
27.
28.
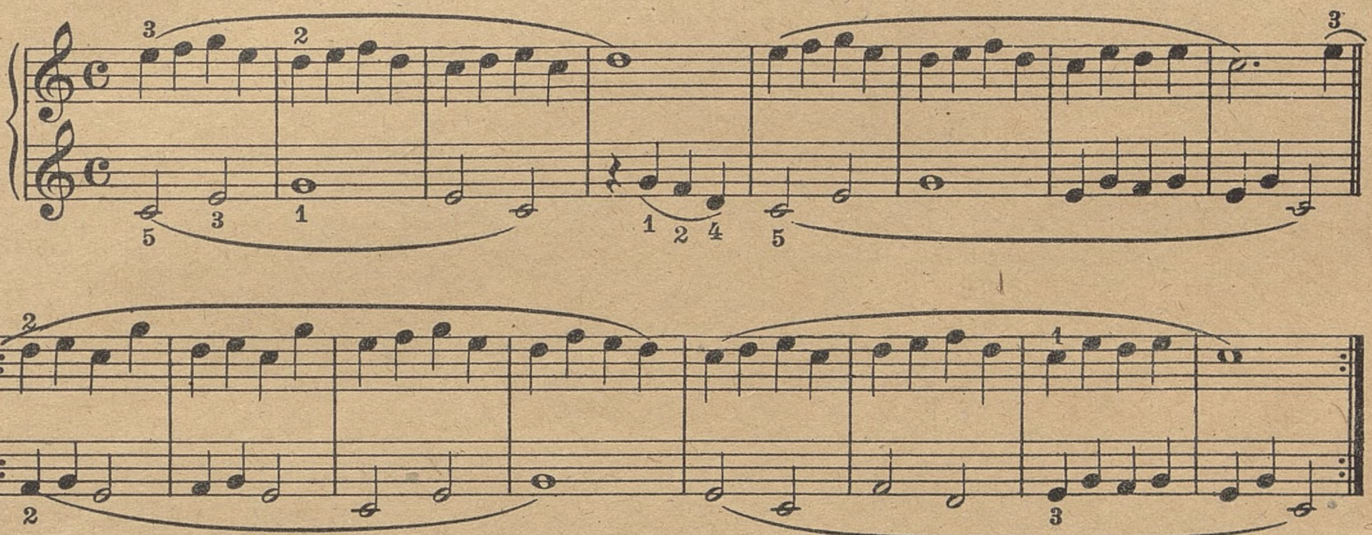
Łuk wiążący dwie nuty. 

Jeżeli dwie jednakowe nuty związane są łukiem, to drugiej nuty nie uderza się powtórnie, lecz palec spoczywa przez cały czas trwania jej wartości na klawiszu.
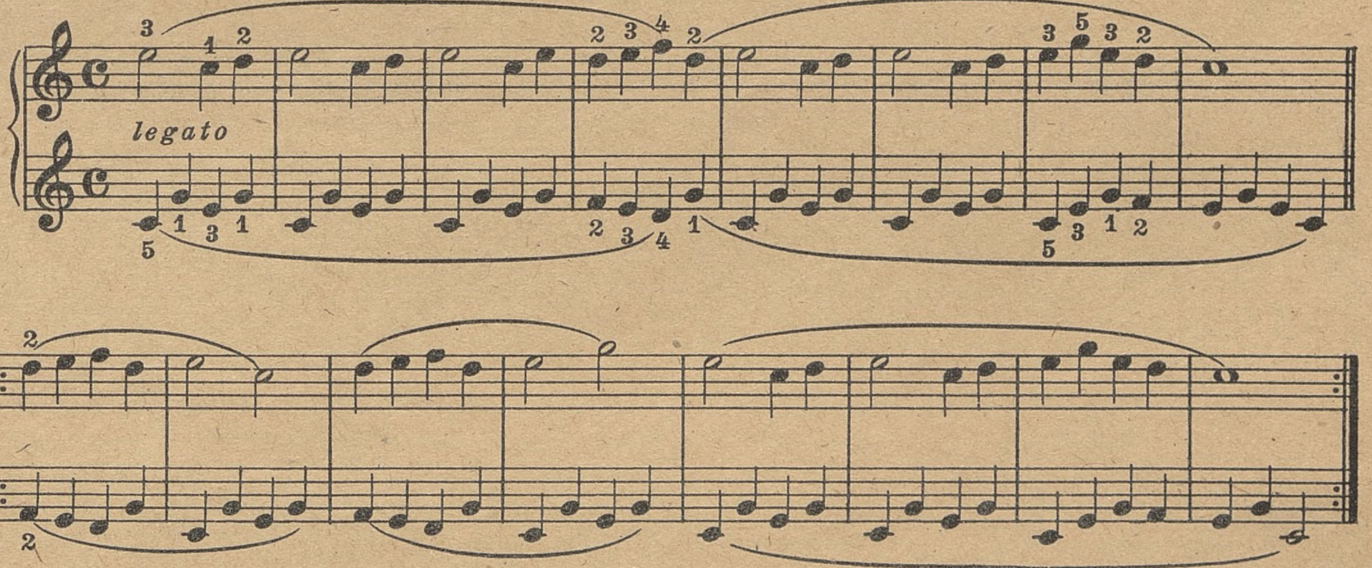
29.
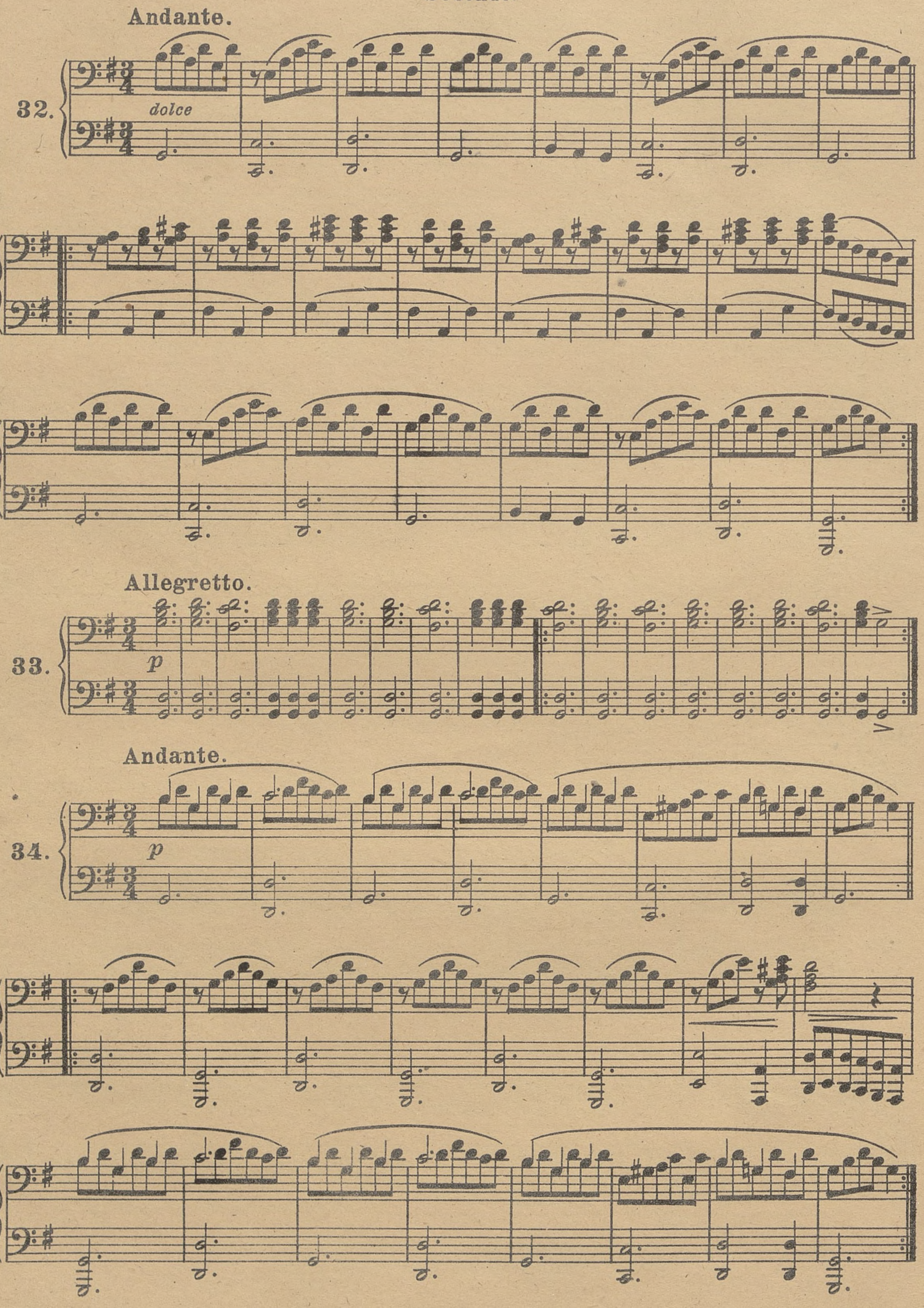


30.



31.



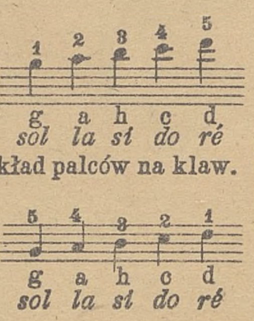
+) Dla łatwiejszego zrozumienia może nauczyciel początkowo przekreślać drugą nutę, związaną łukiem.


Andante.
32.
dolce
Allegretto.
33.
p
Andante.
34.
p
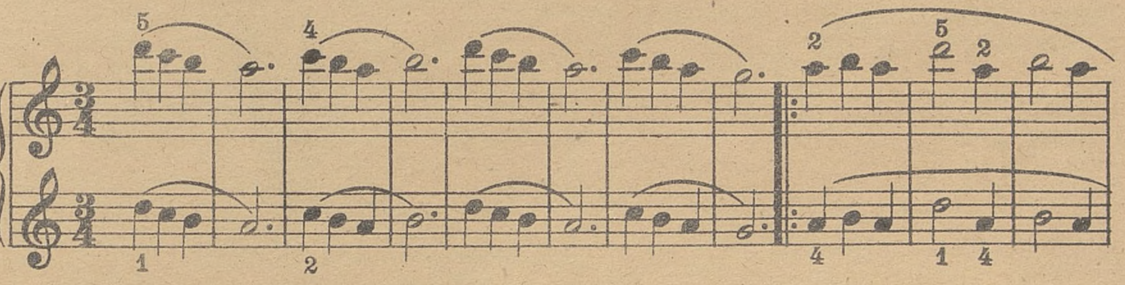
Teraz należy grać palcówki z „Dodatku“ (str.77).
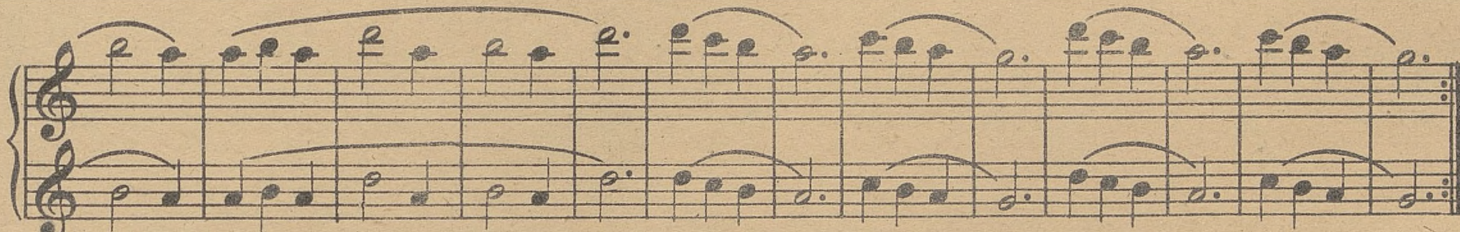
Primo.

Andante: idąc.
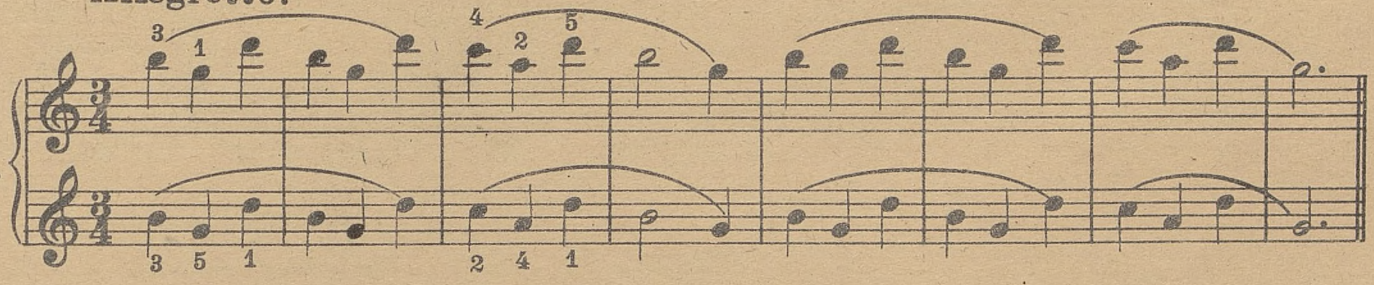


32.
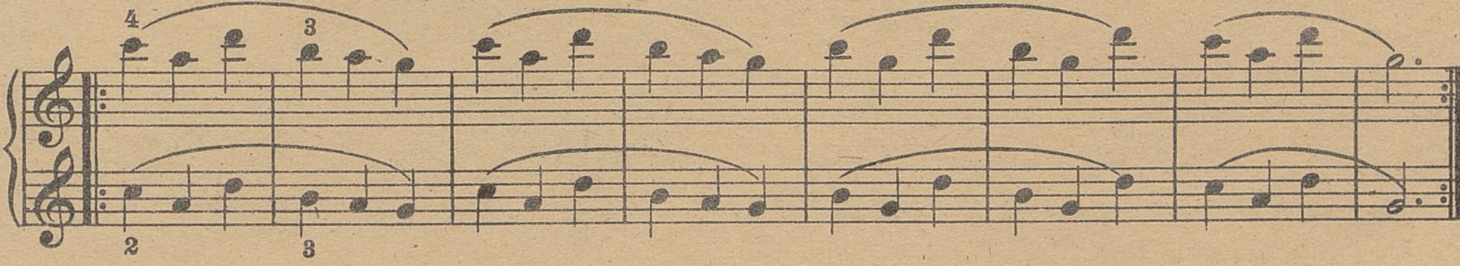




Allegretto.
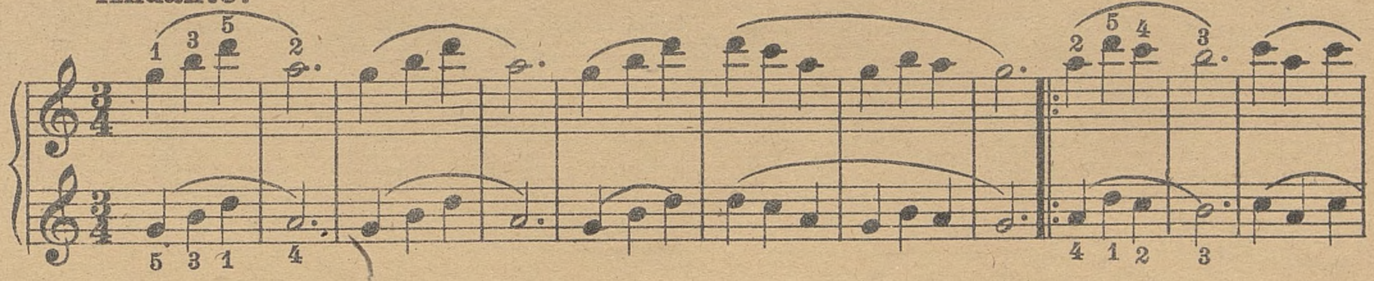
33.
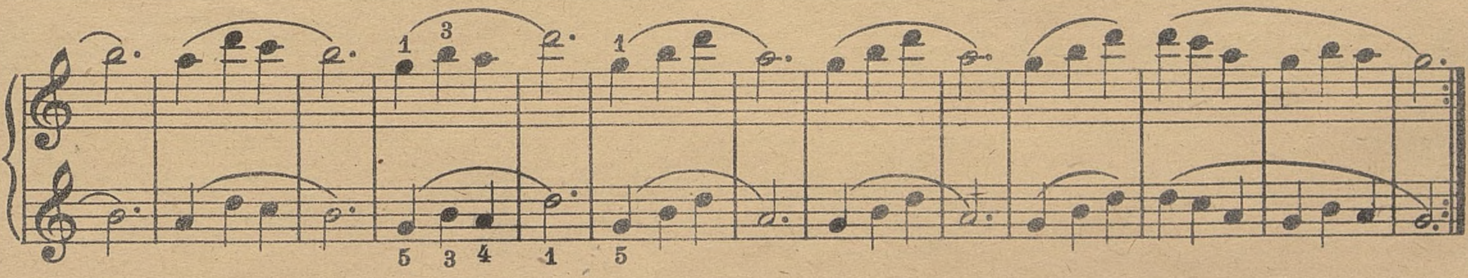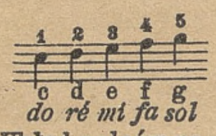




Andante.
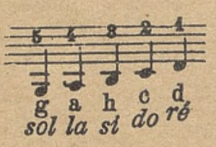
34.
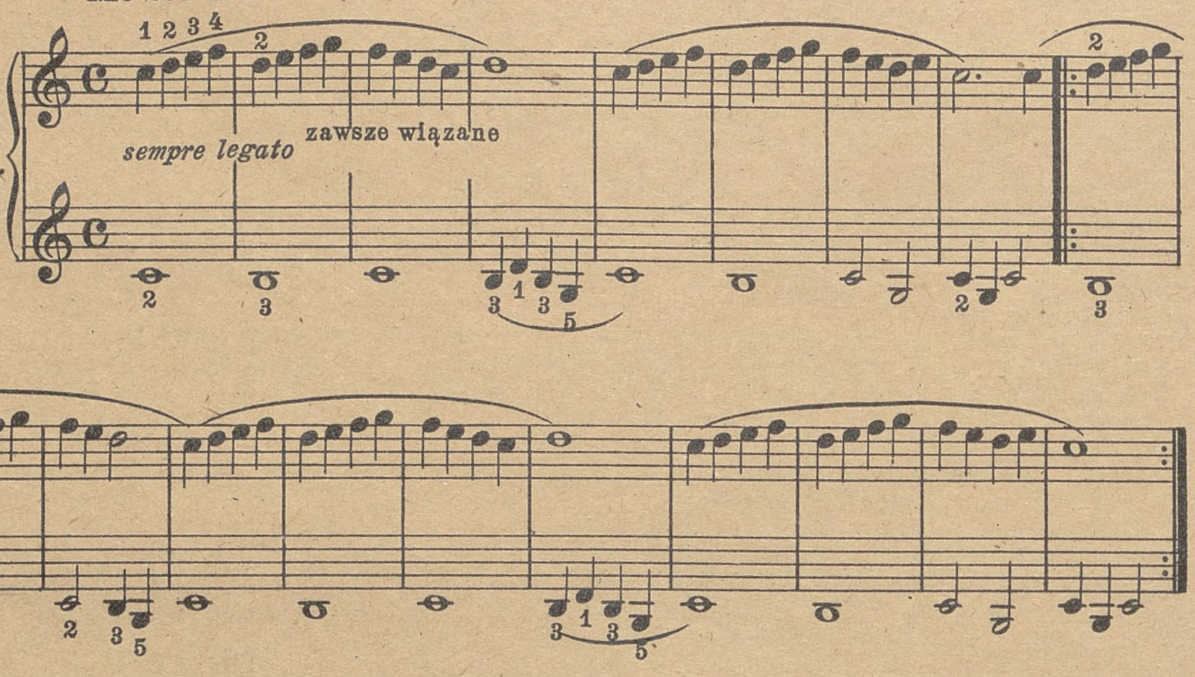






Układ palców na klawjaturze.
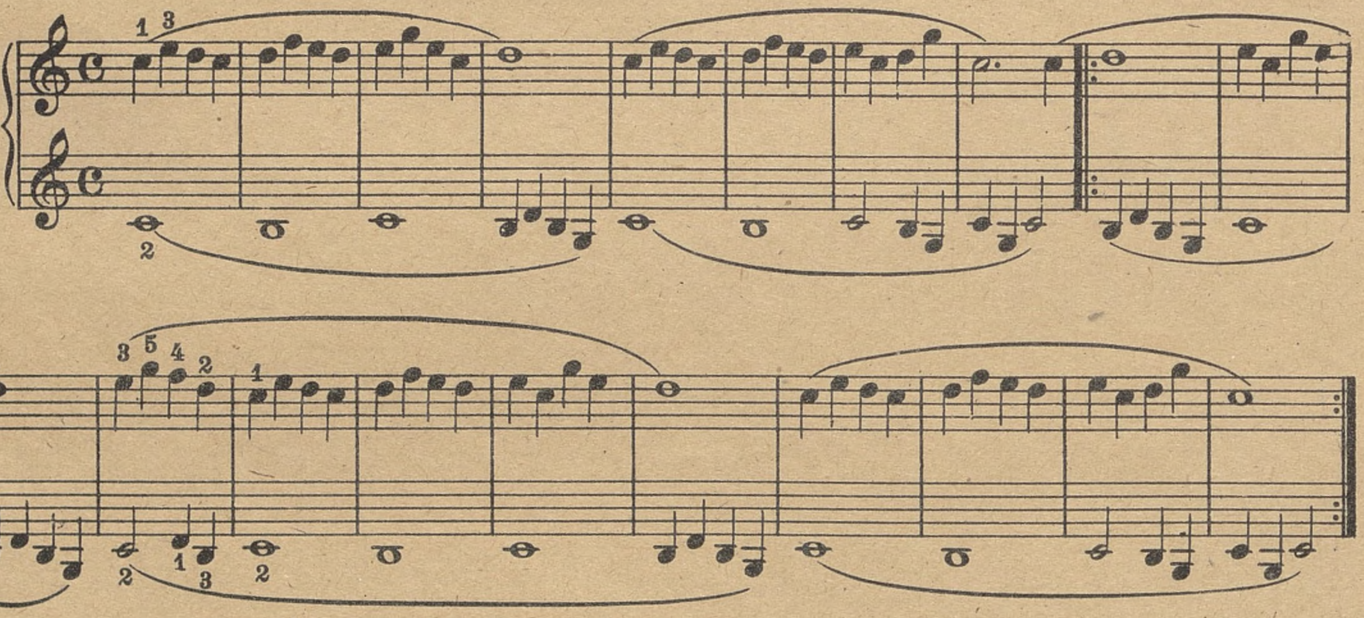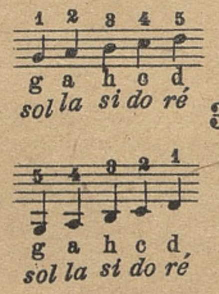


Moderato.

35.
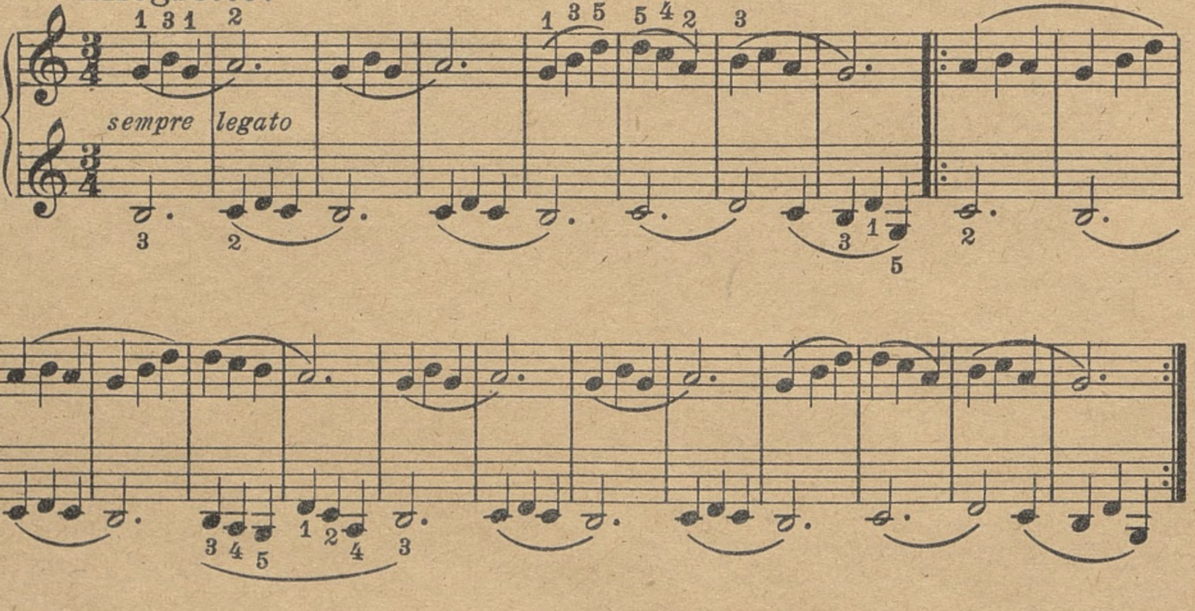


36.

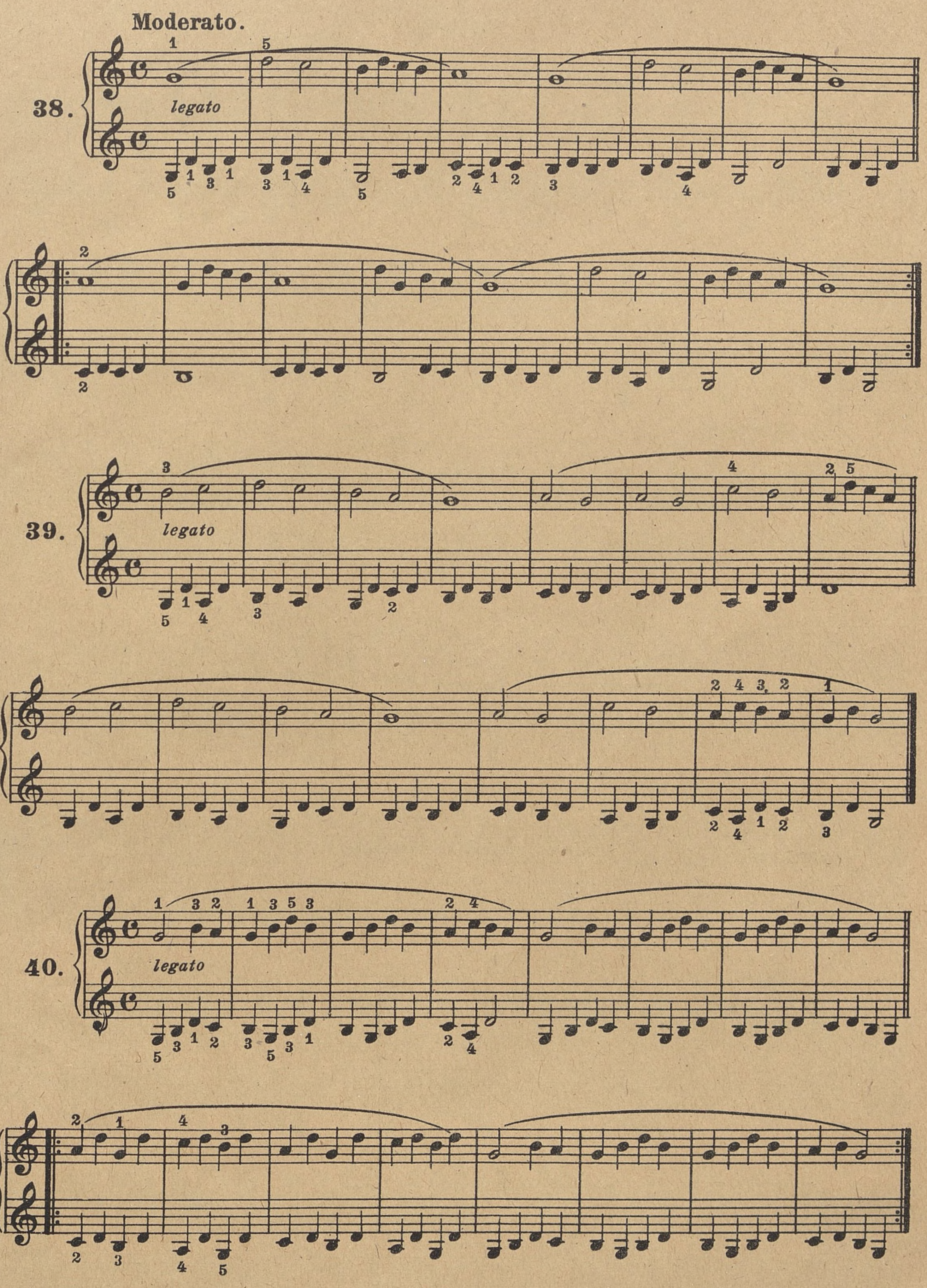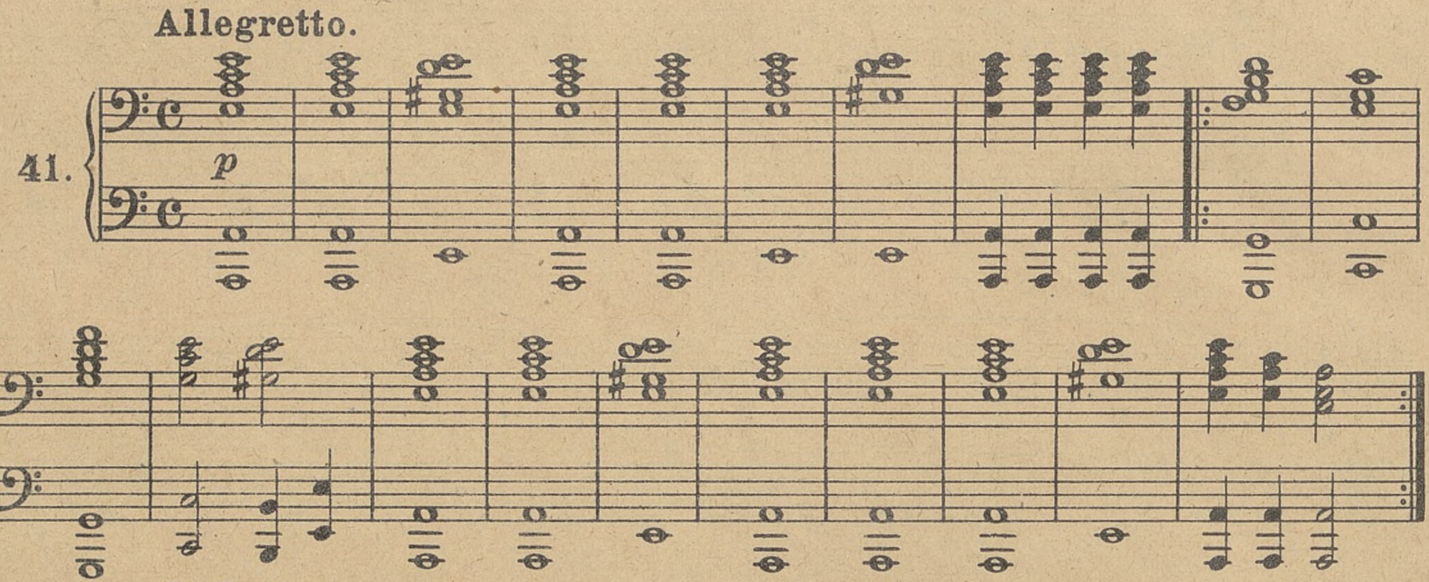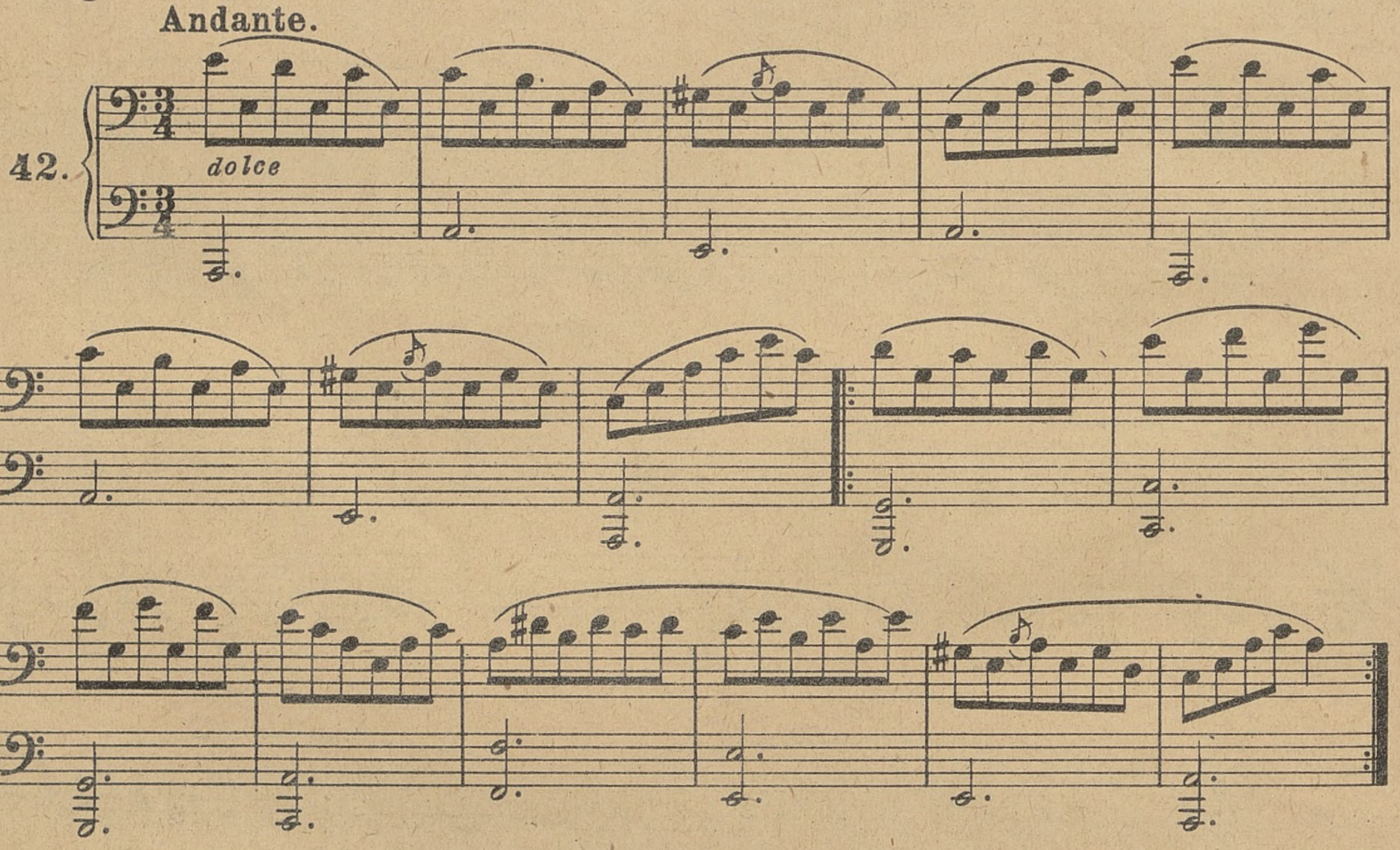




Allegretto.

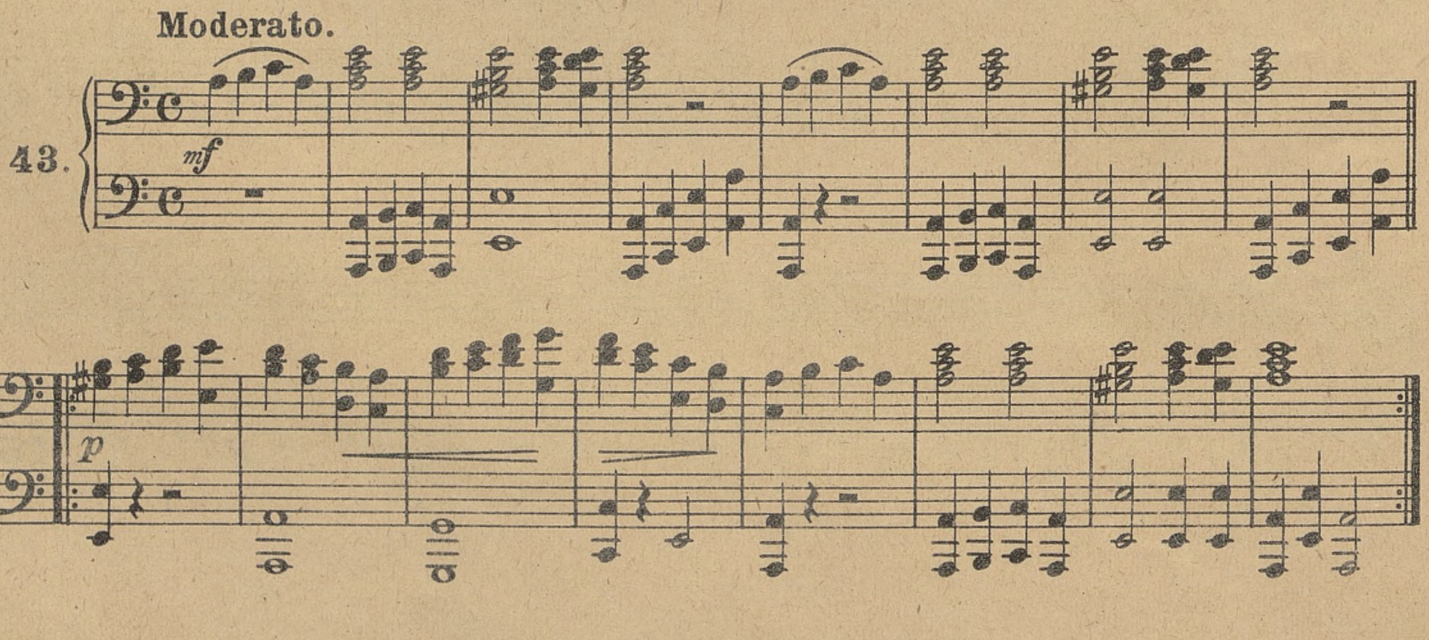
37.



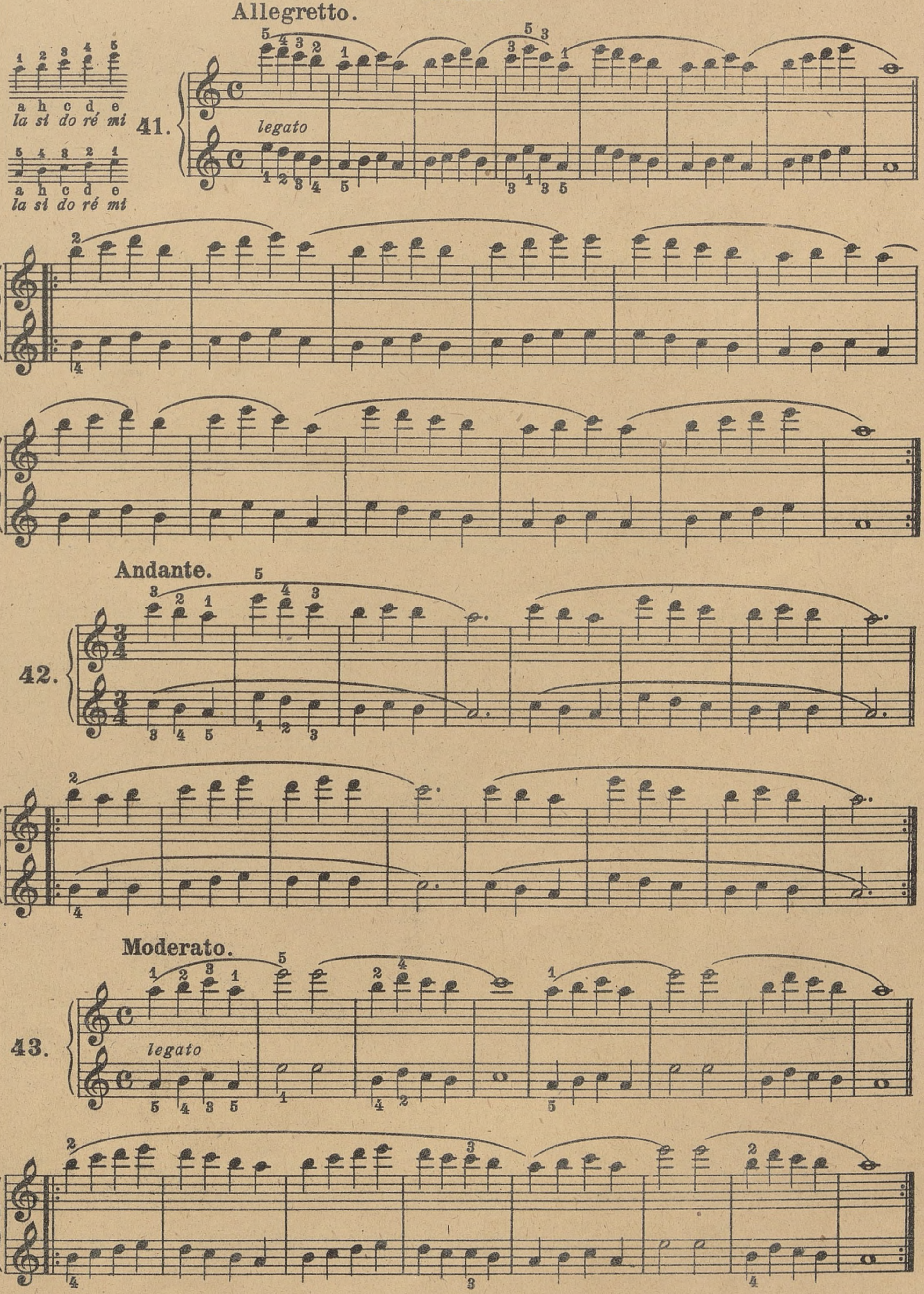

Moderato.
38.
legato
39.
legato
40.
legato


Allegretto.
41.
p

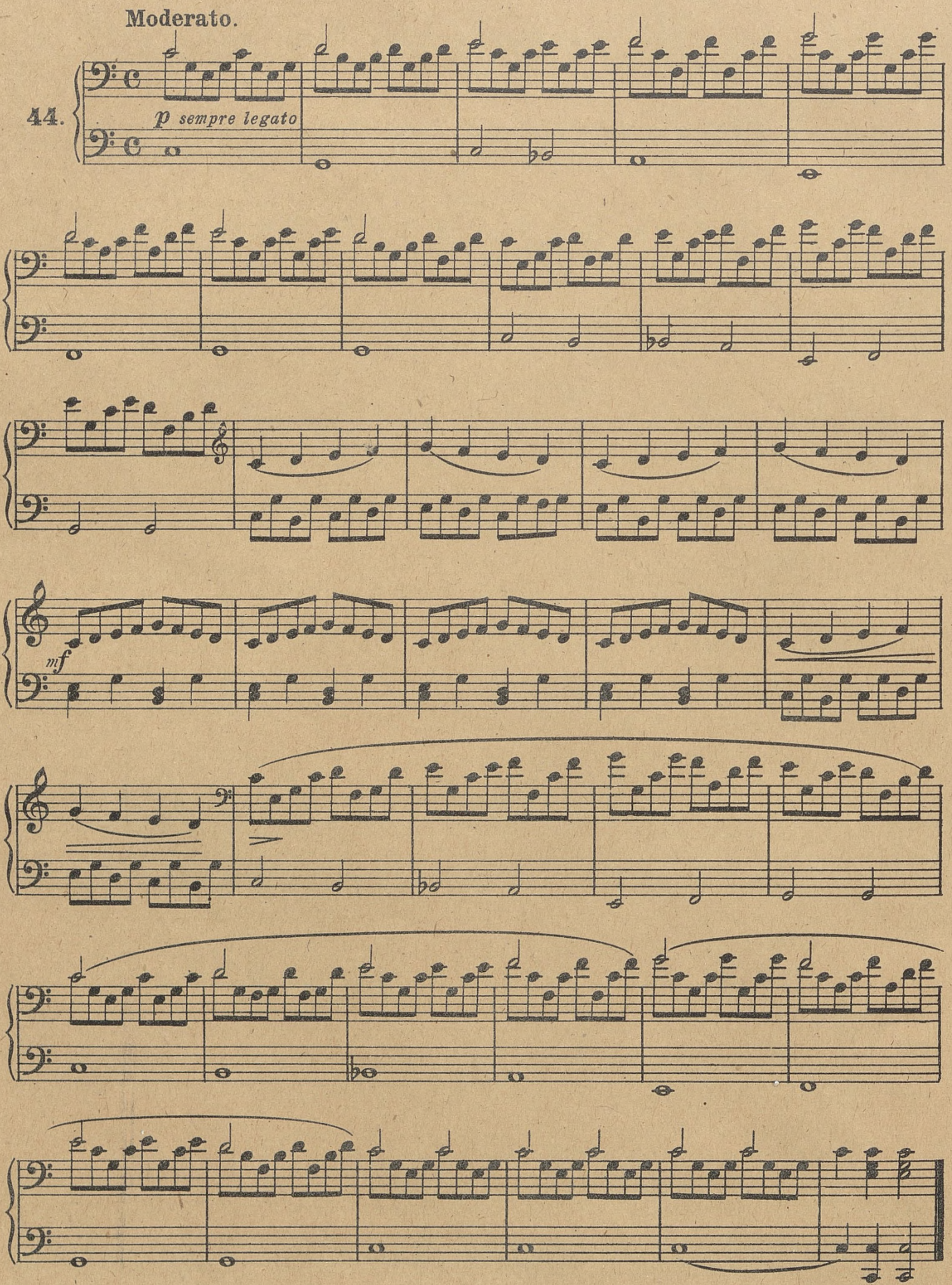

Andante.
42.
dolce


Moderato.
43.
mf
p

Primo.

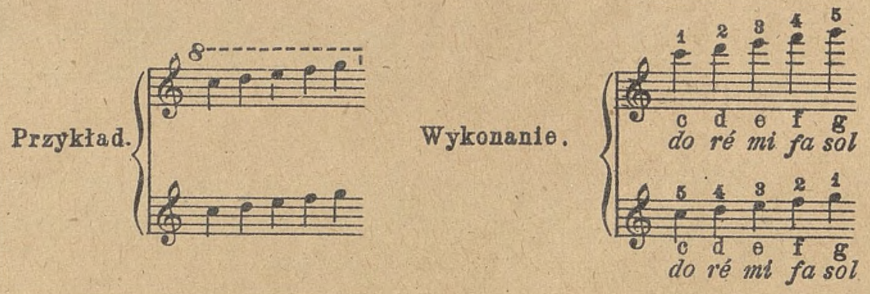

Allegretto.
a h c d e
la si do ré mi
a h c d e
la si do ré mi
41.
legato
Andante.
42.
Moderato.
43.
legato

Secondo.



8----┐ Oktawa.

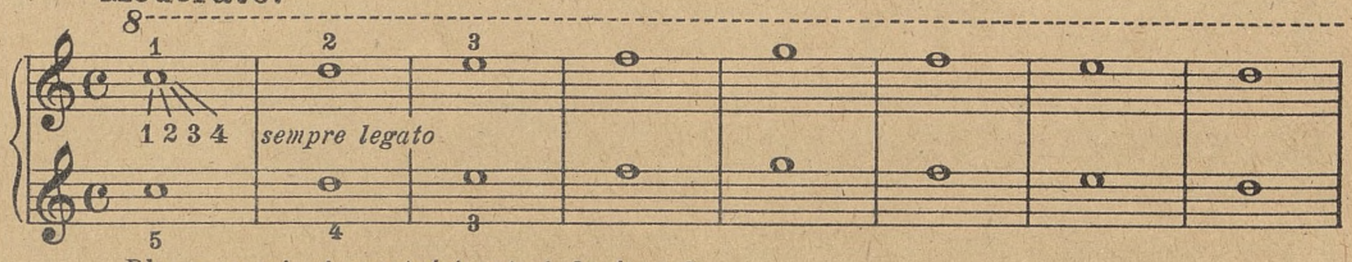
Nuty, nad któremi, się znajduje znaczek 8va-----┐ mają być grane o oktawę wyżej, lecz tylko do tego miejsca, do którego sięga linja wykropkowana.



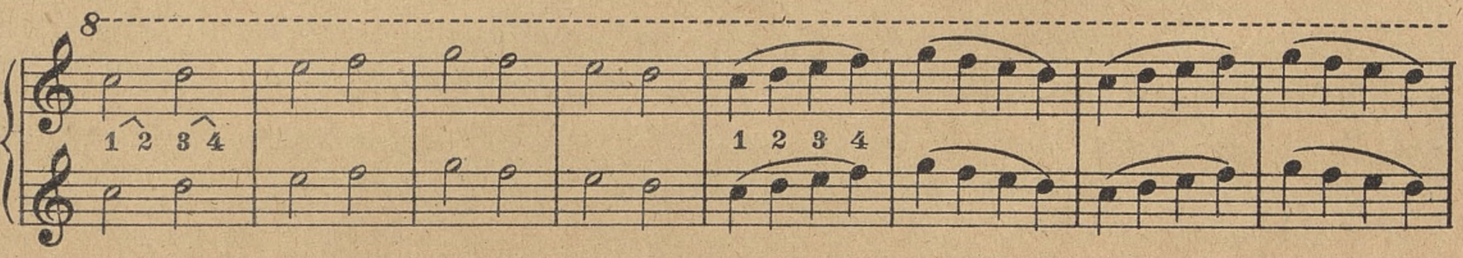
Primo
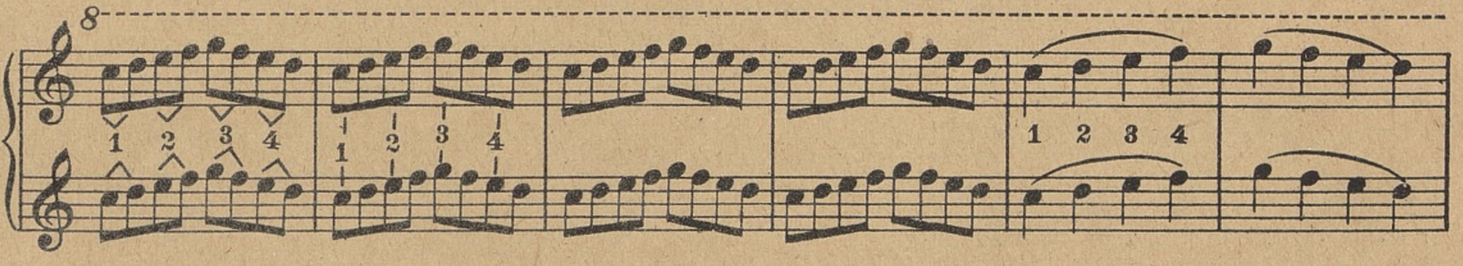
Moderato.

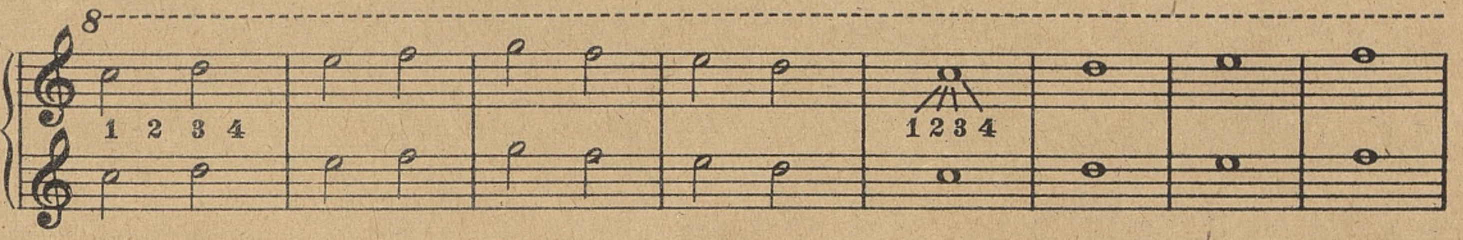
44.

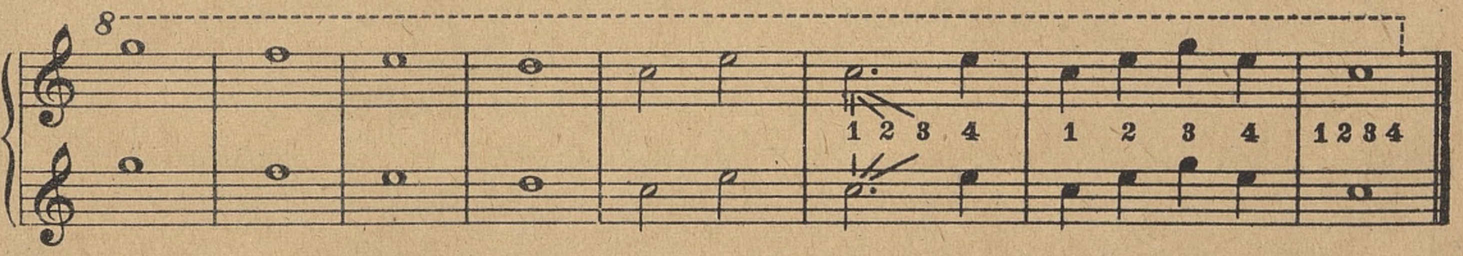


Dla wyuczenia się wartości nut aż do ósemek.
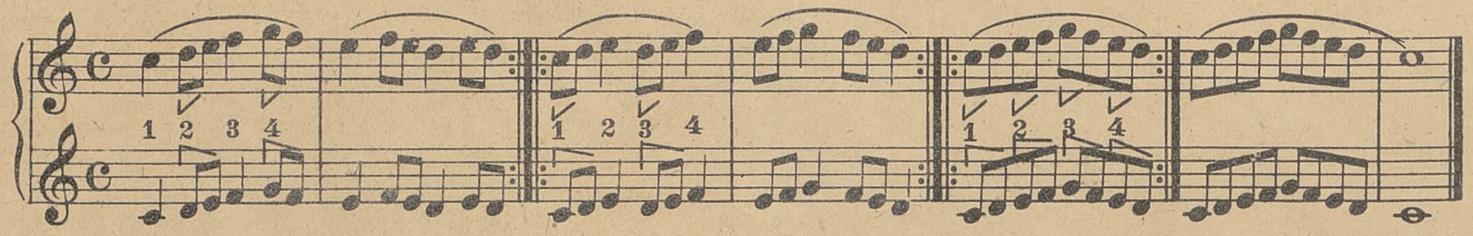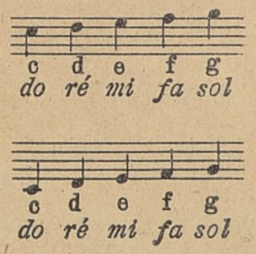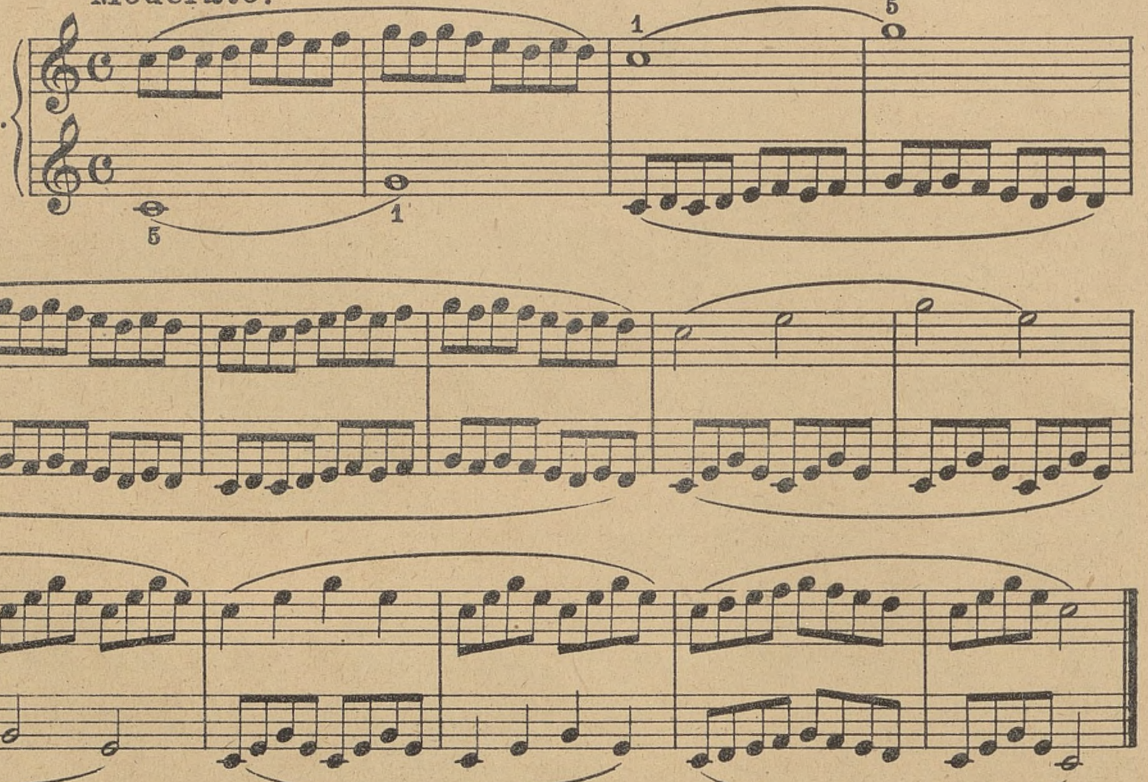








Ćwiczenia w ósemkach.



Moderato.

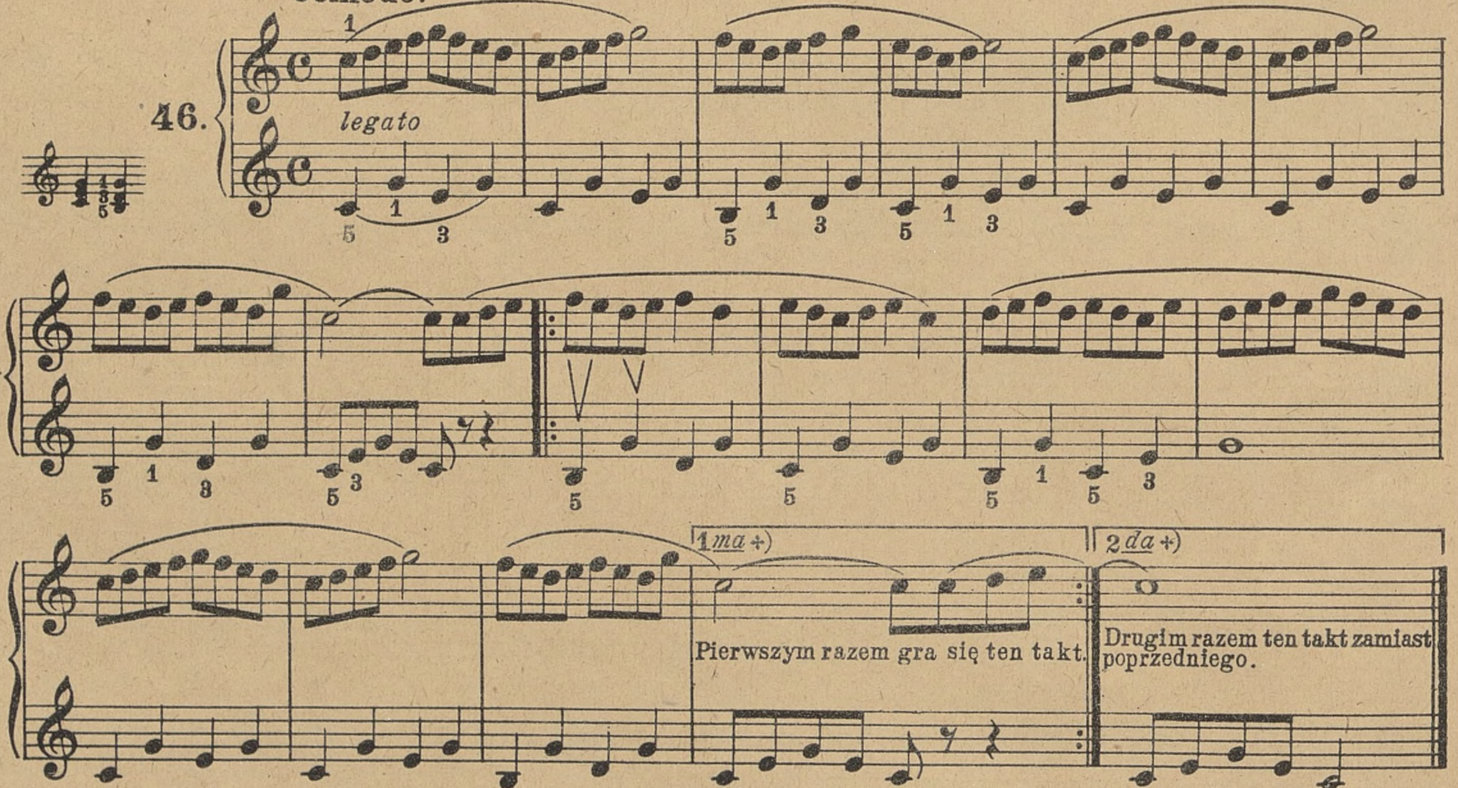


45.
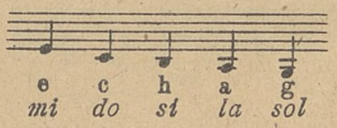


Comodo.

46.
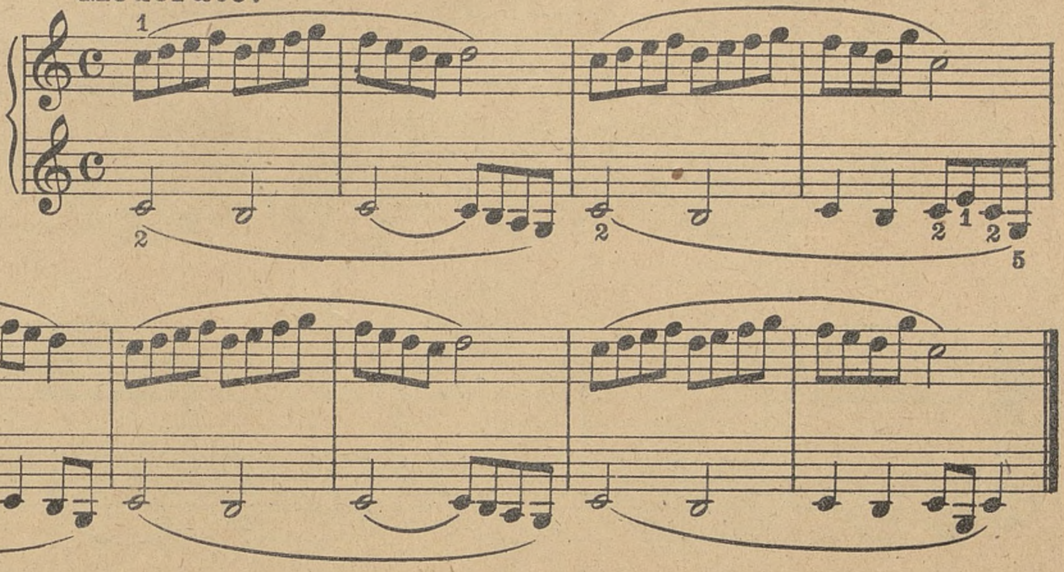


+) 1ma prima volta, po raz pierwszy
2da secunda volta, po raz drugi.

Układ lewej ręki



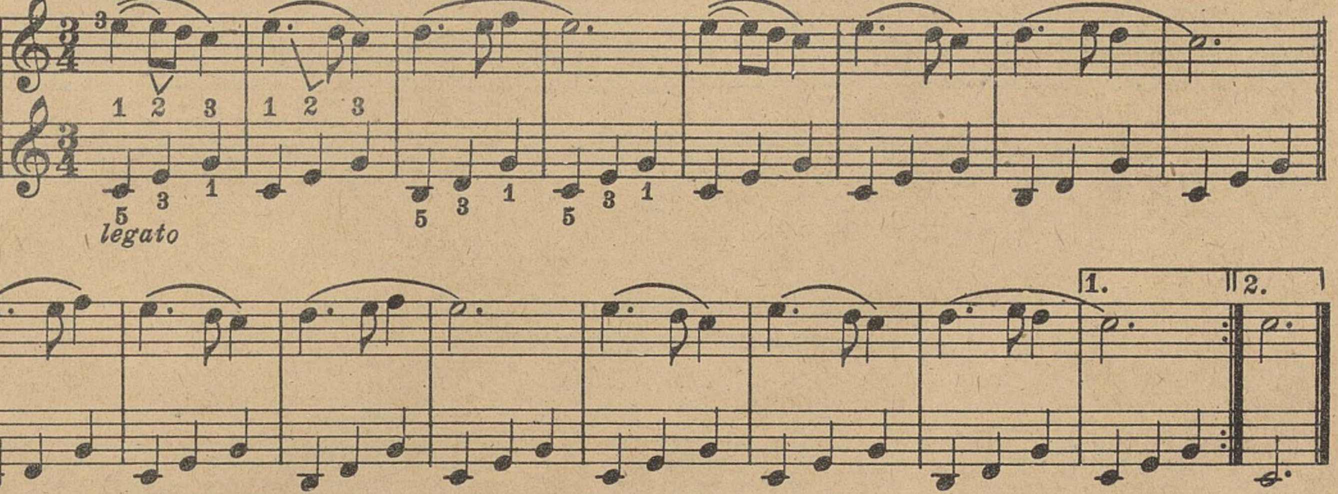
Moderato.
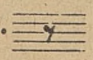
47.



Allegretto.
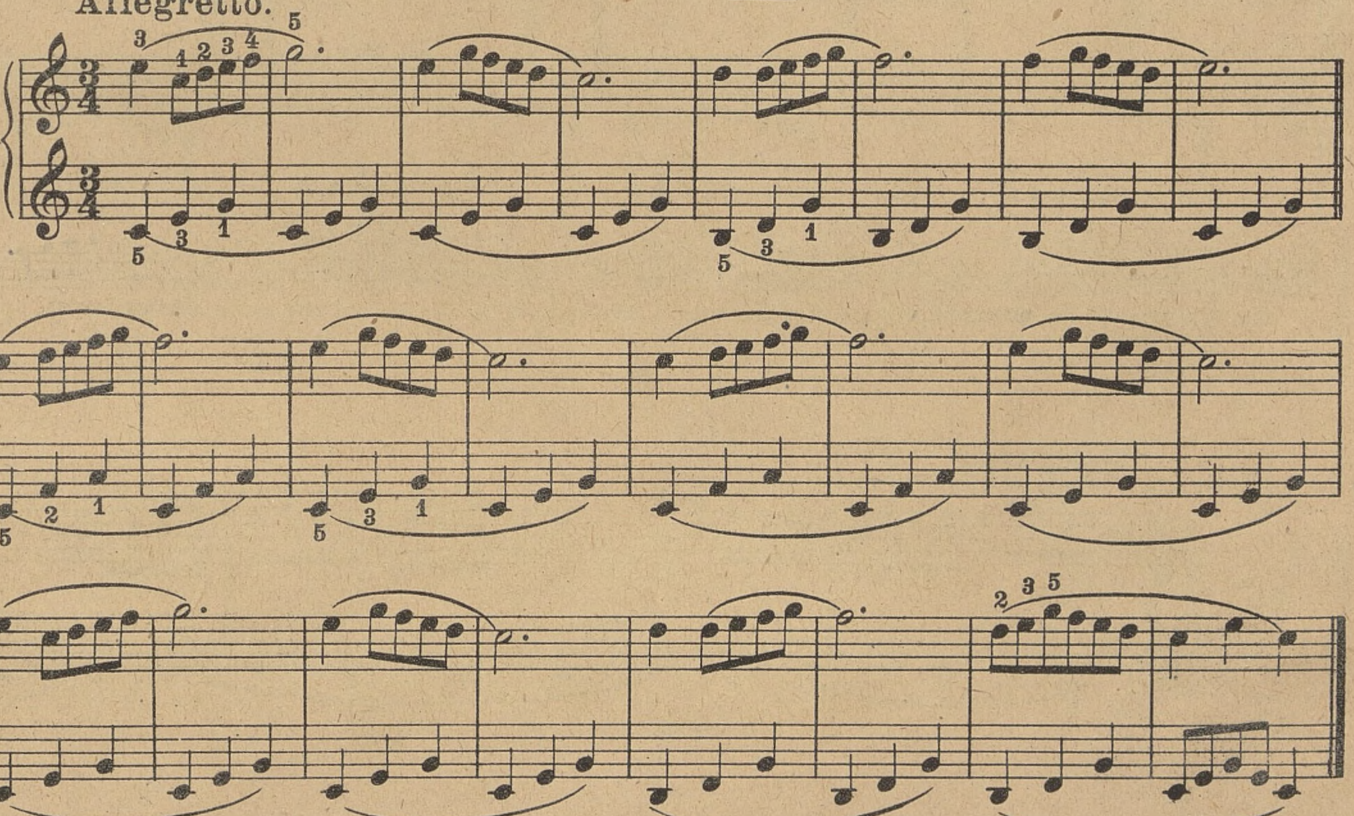
48.



Pauza ósemkowa. 

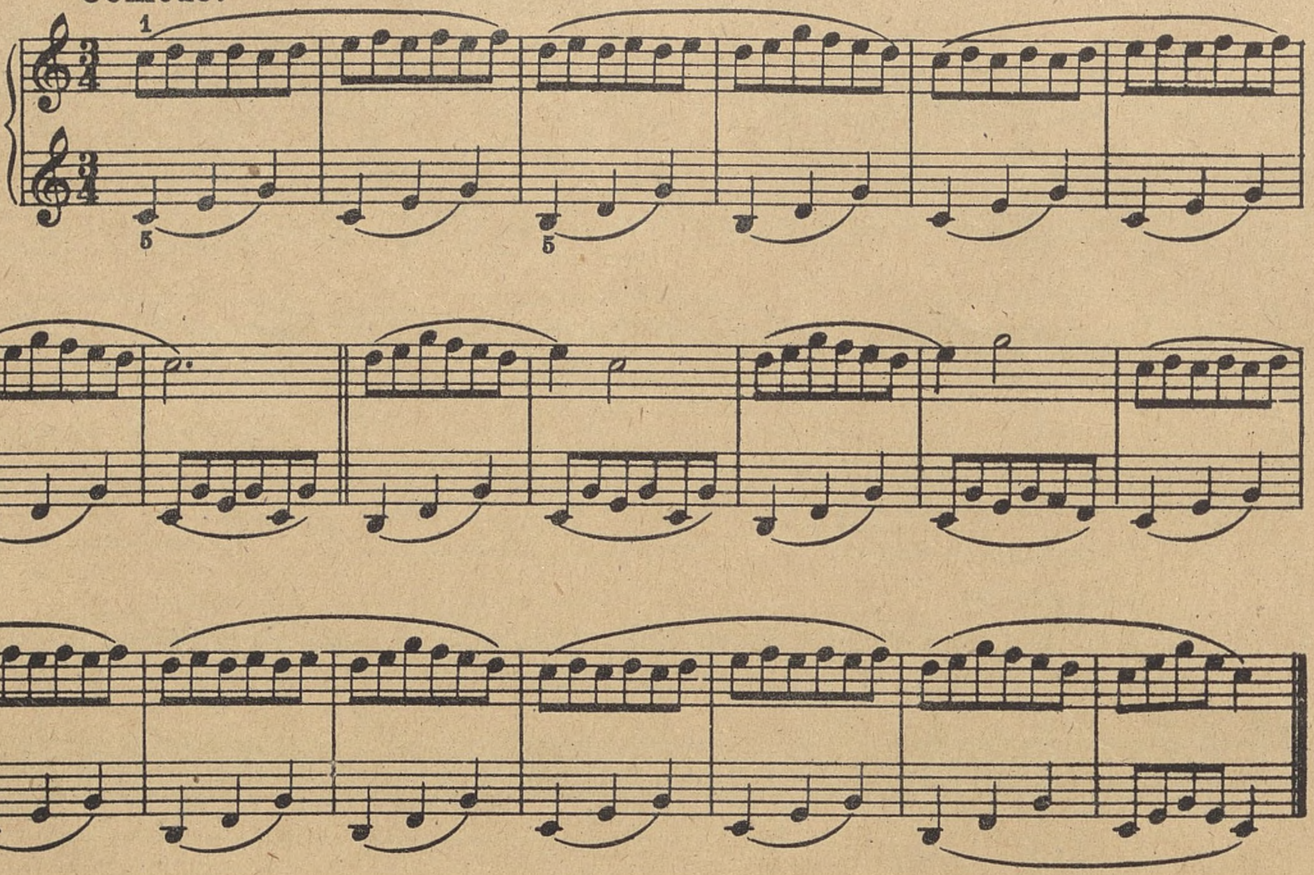
Allegretto.

49.

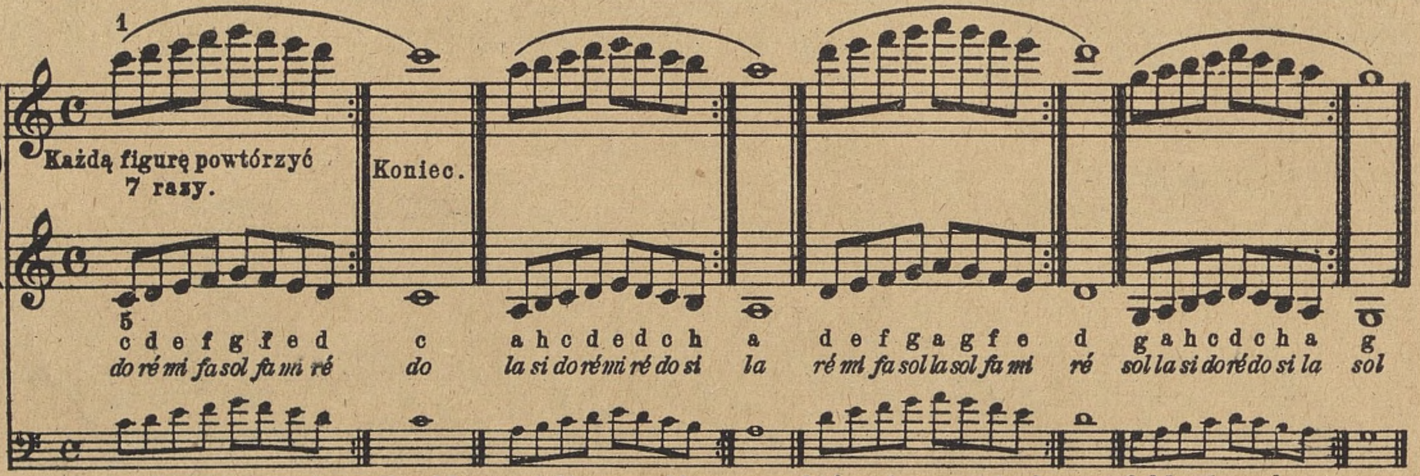


Comodo.

50.
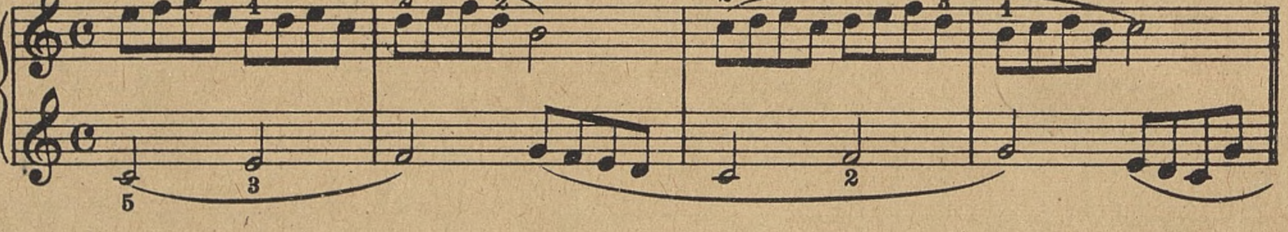


Łokcie nie śmią odstawać od ciała nawet wtedy, gdy ręce na klawjaturze oddalają się od siebie.

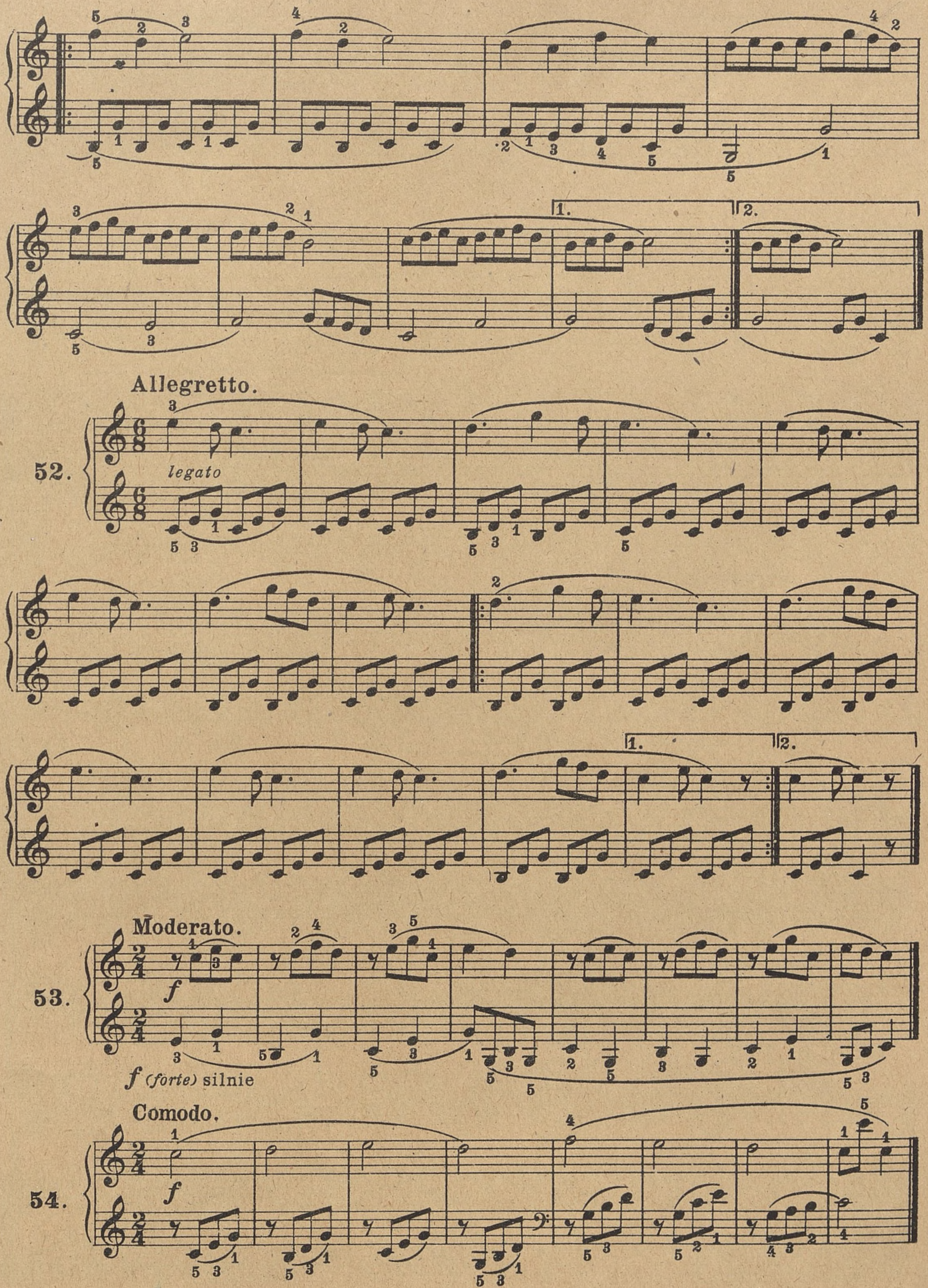


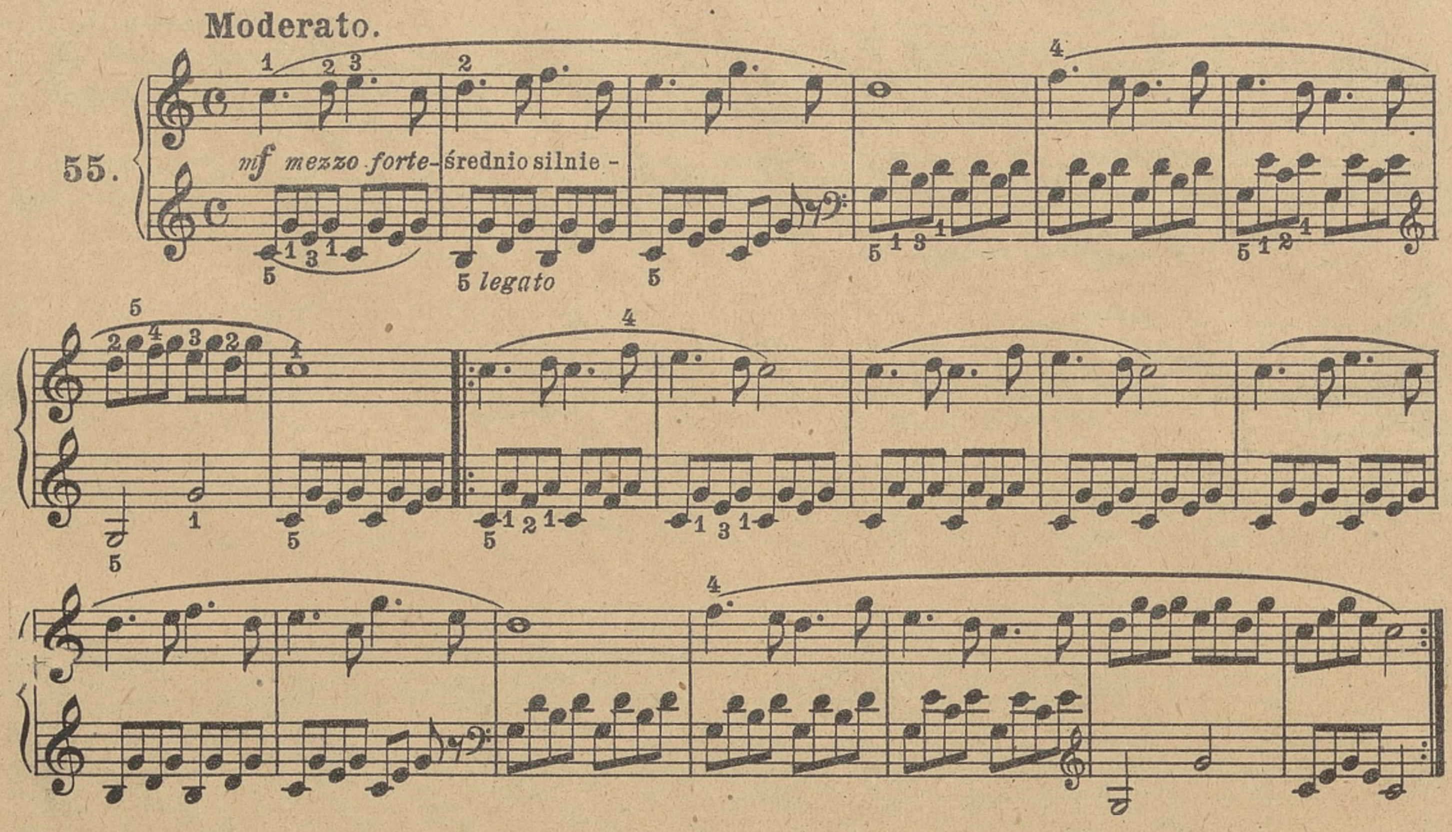
Dla porównania nut pisanych w kluczu wiolinowym i basowym, które się grą na tych samych klawiszach.
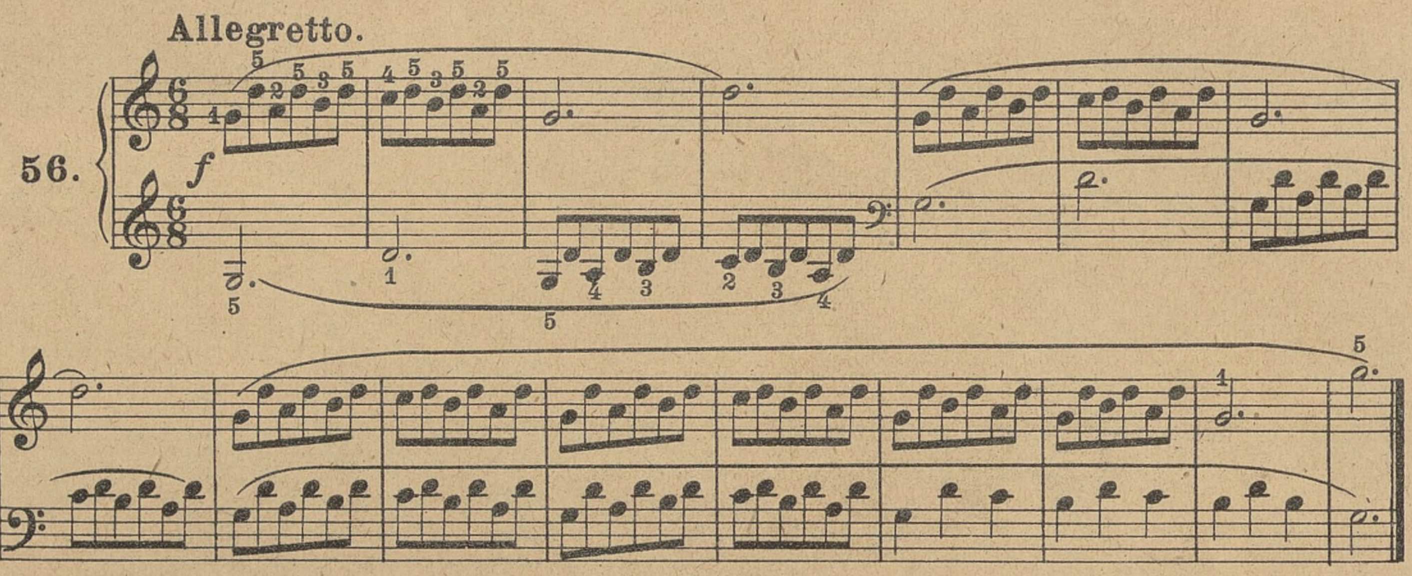
Moderato.
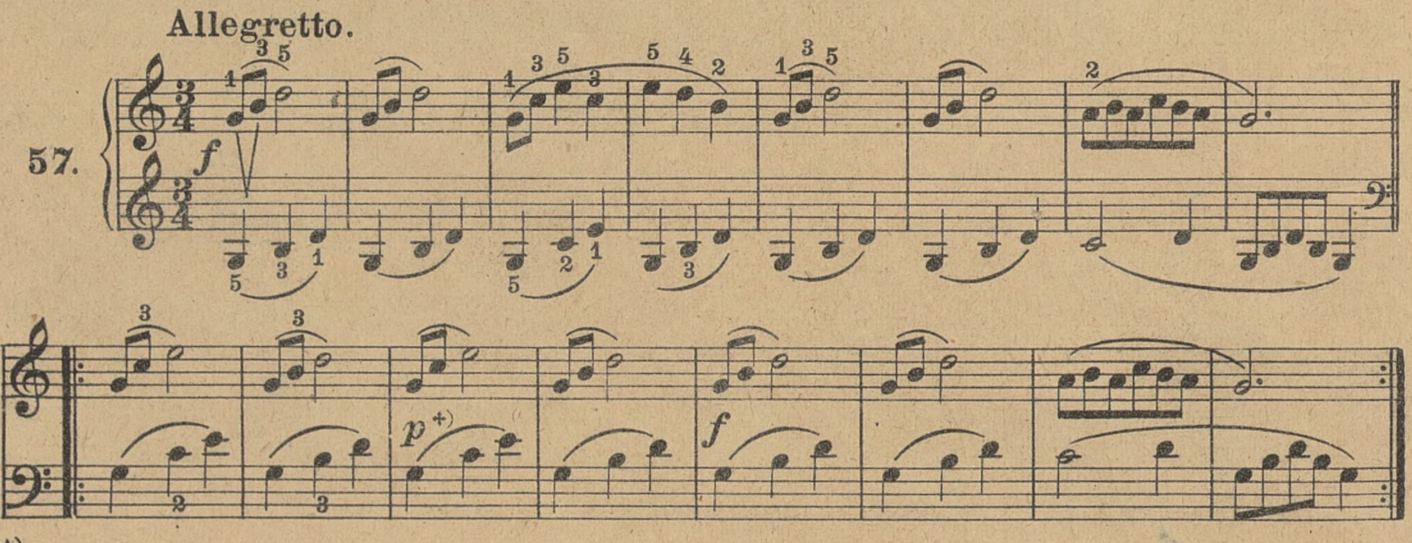
51.




Allegretto.
52.
legato
Moderato.
53.
f (forte) silnie
Comodo.
54.



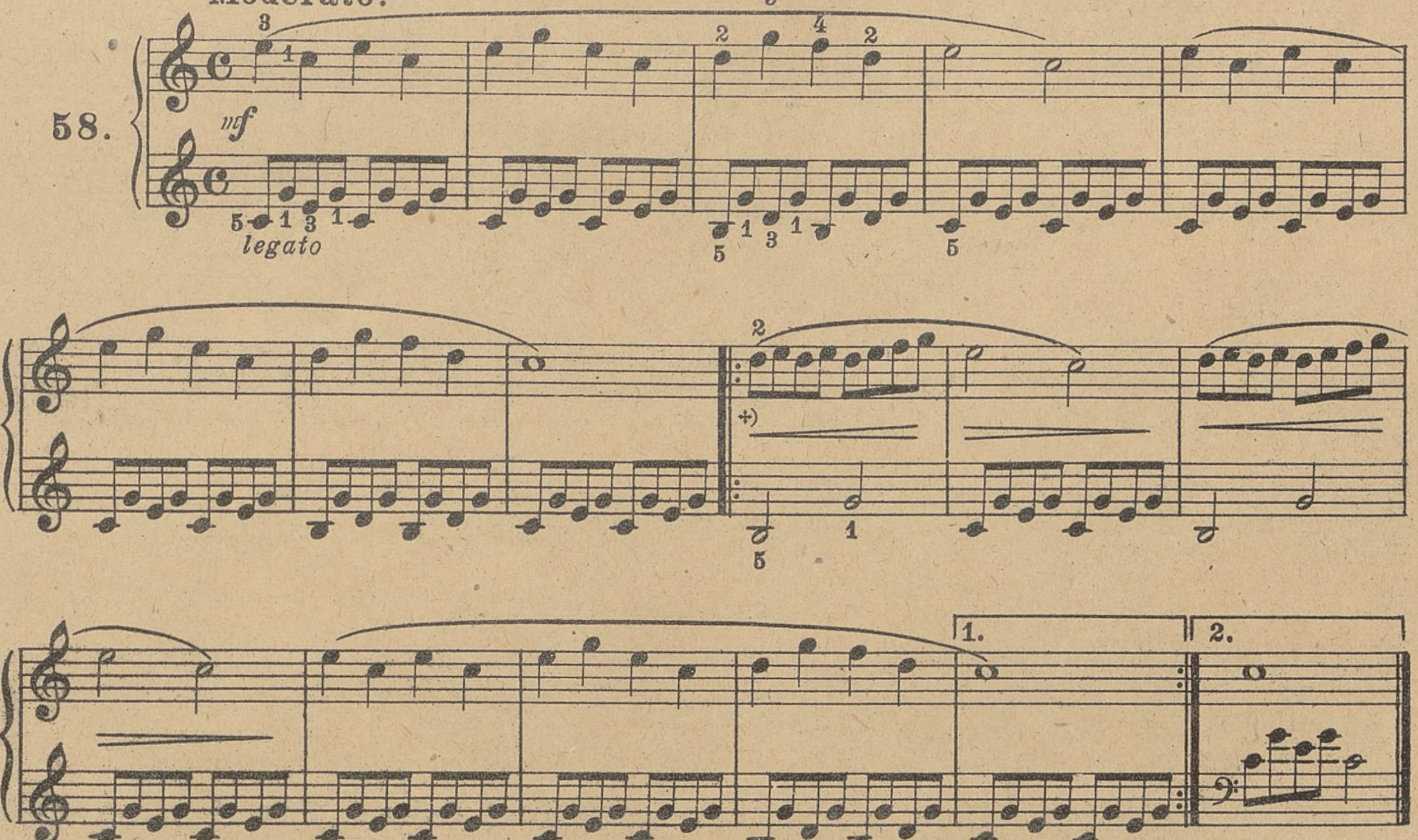




+) p piano-cicho

Moderato.

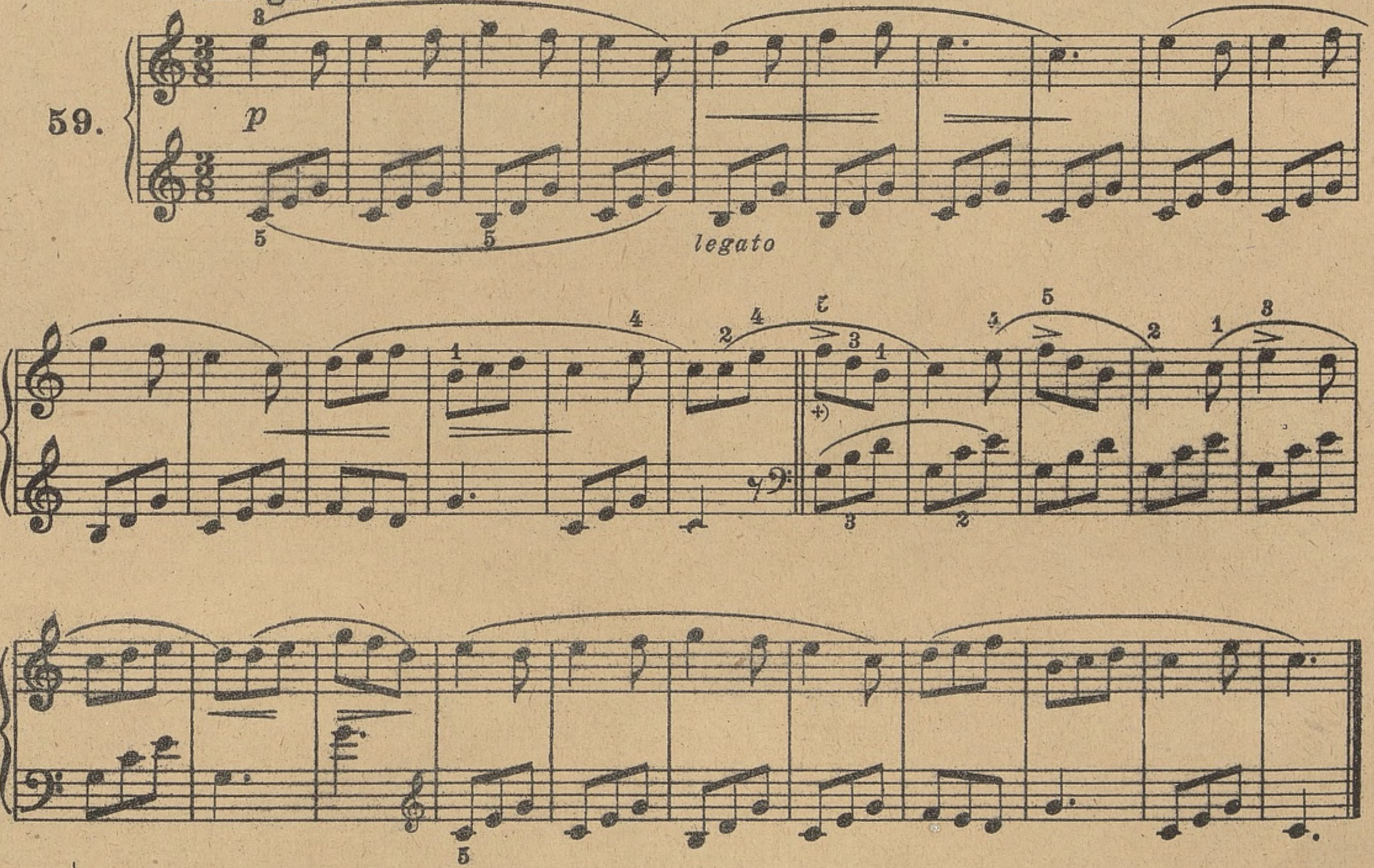
58.



+) wzmacniająco
osłabiająco

Allegretto.

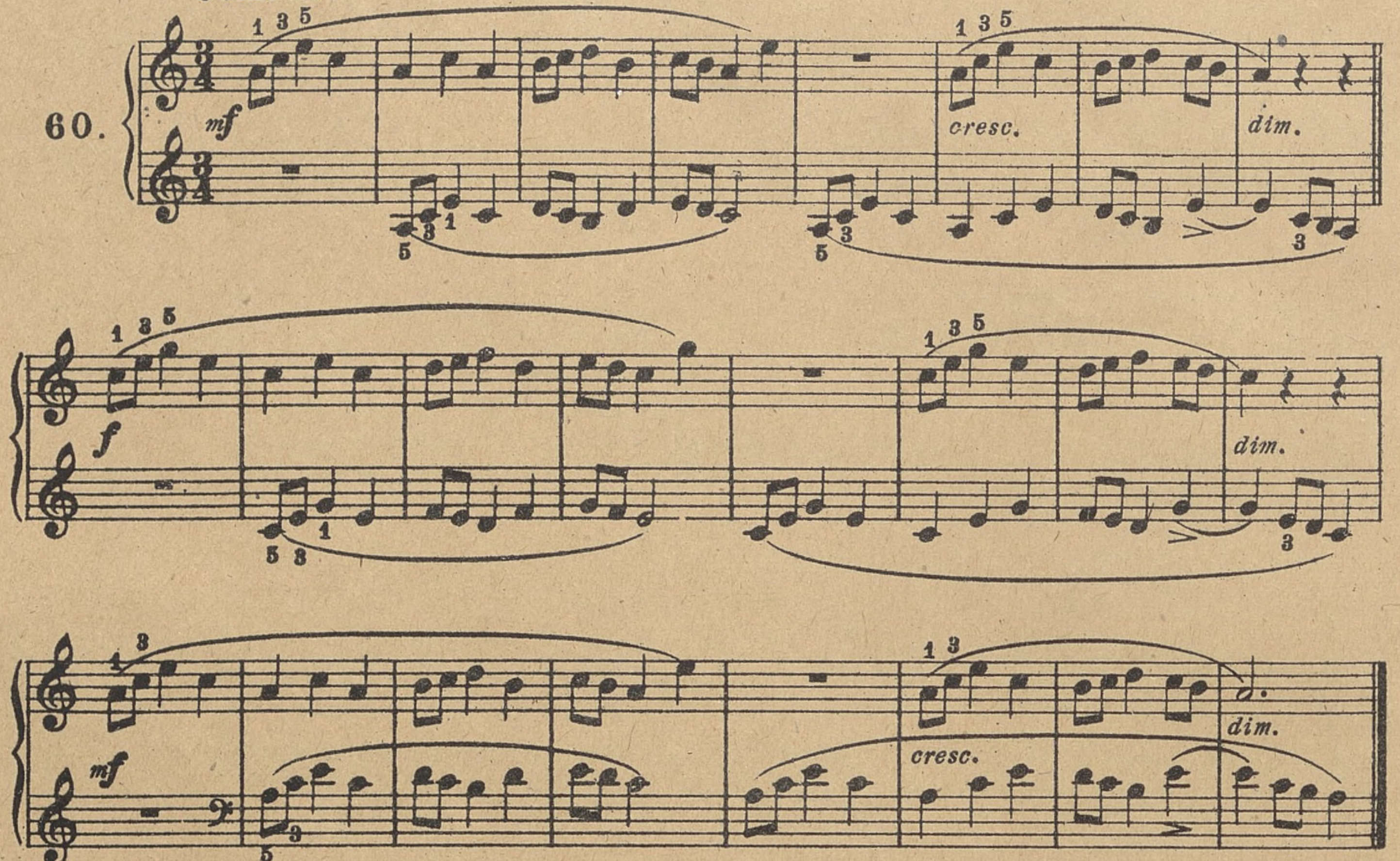
59.



+) Klawisz ma być silniej uderzony

Comodo.

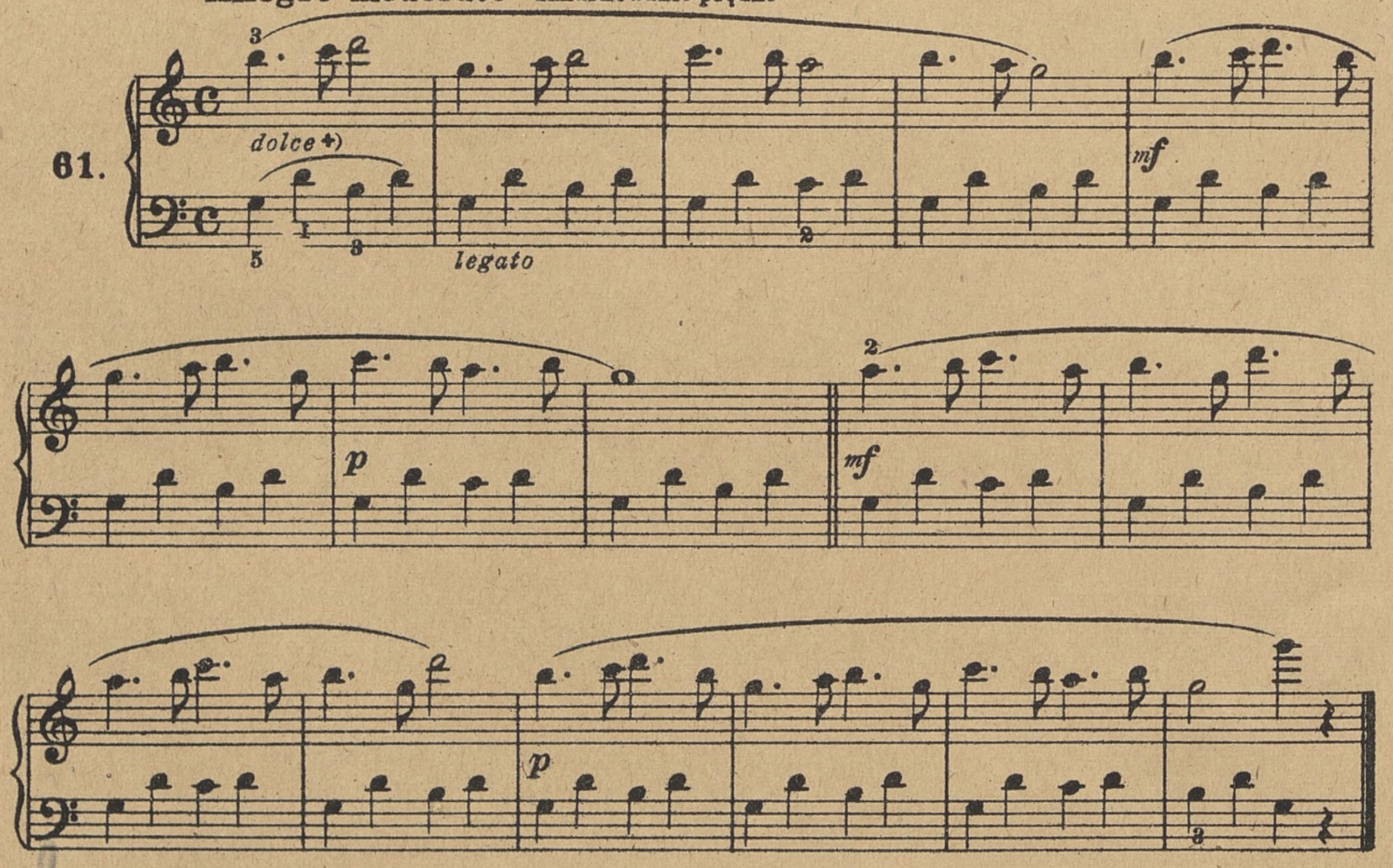
60.



cresc. crescendo - wzmacniająco
dim. diminuendo-osłabiająco
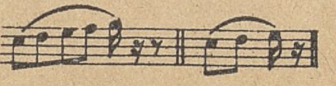
Allegro moderato - umiarkowanie prędko

61.

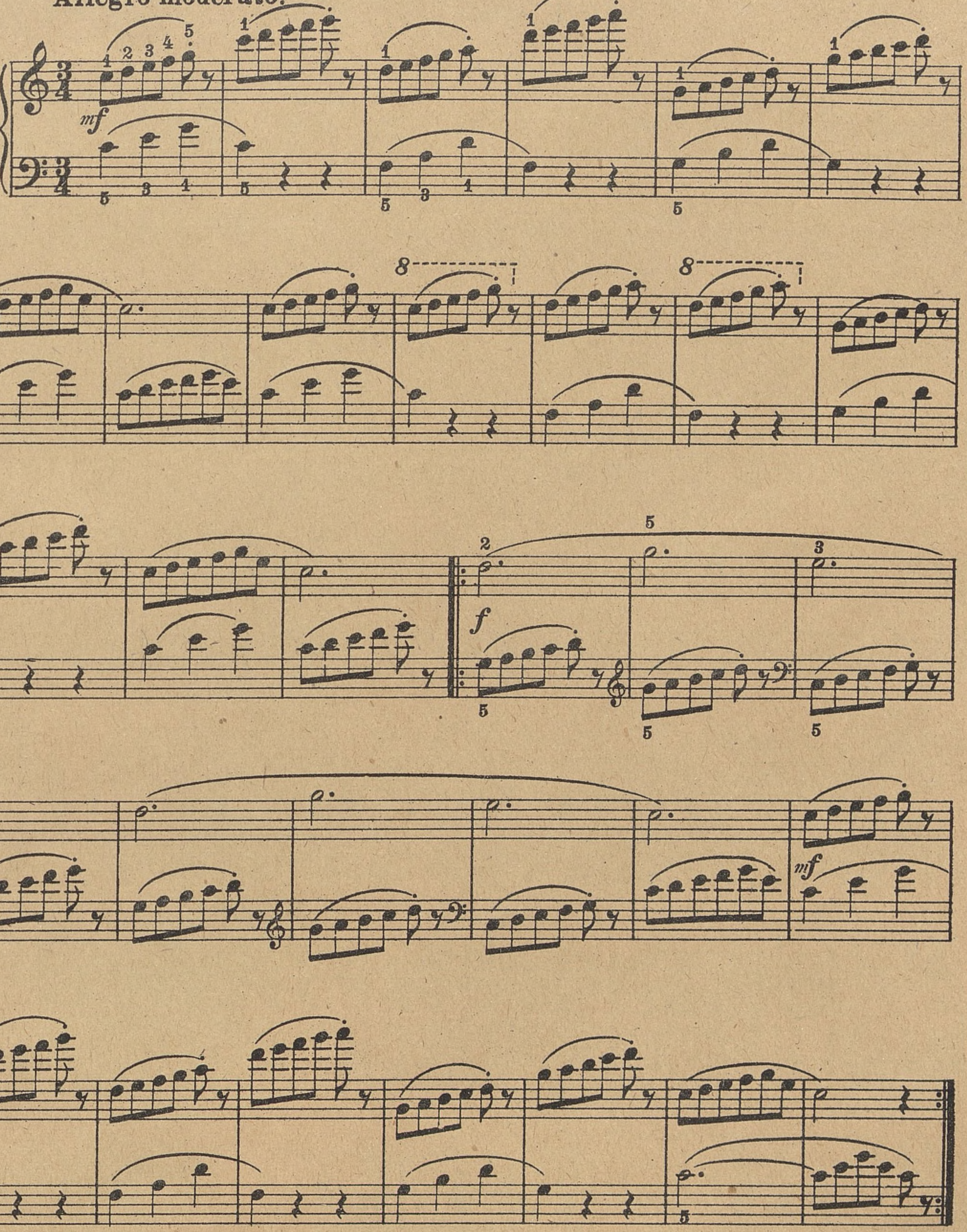


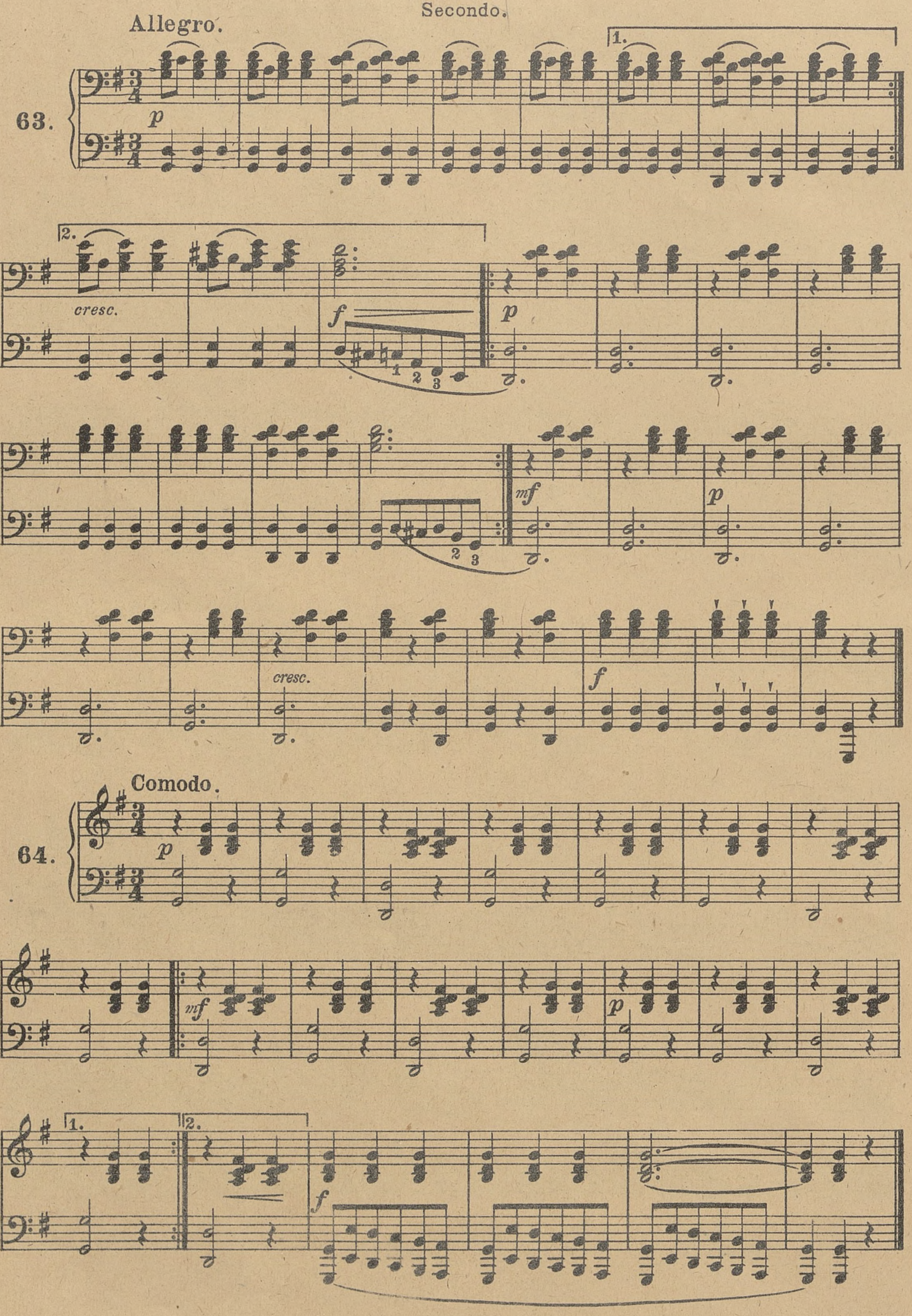
*) *dolce*-łagodnie

Jeżeli nad nutą znajduje się kropka, to nuta ta ma być jaknajszybciej urwana, to znaczy, że natychmiast po uderzeniu odejmuje się palec od klawisza.
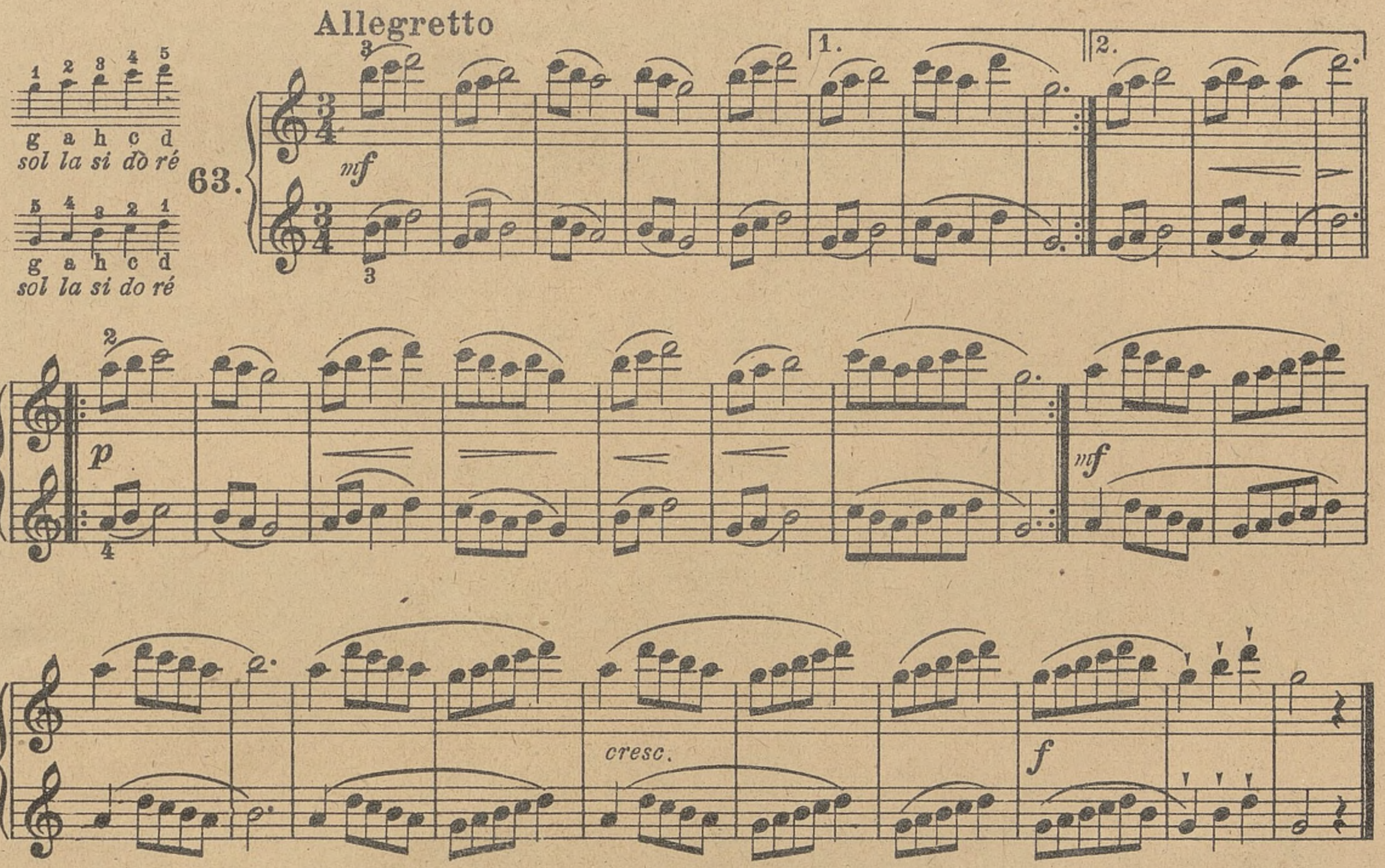
Przykład:  Wykonanie: 

Allegro moderato.
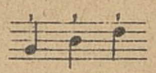
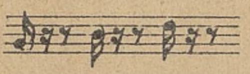
62. 

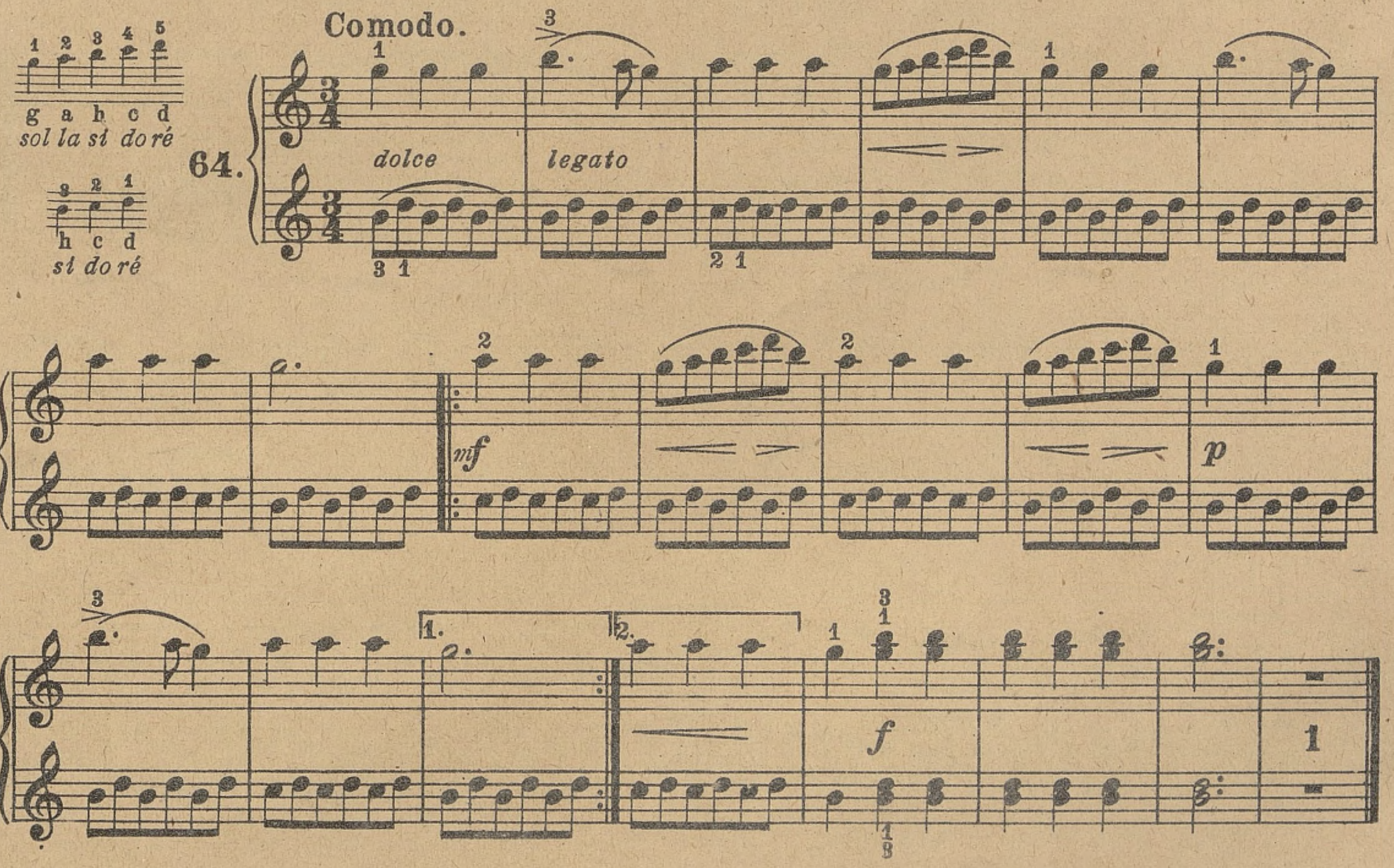

Allegro.
63.
p
1.
2.
cresc.
f
1 2 3
p
2 3
mf
p
cresc.
f
Comodo.
64.
p
mf
p
1.
2.
f

Primo.
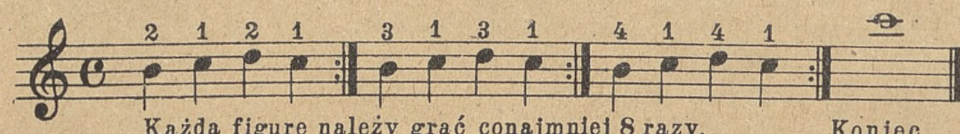


''' Przecinki nad nutami oznaczają, że nuty należy grać bardzo krótko. (*staccato*)

Przykład:  Wykonanie: 
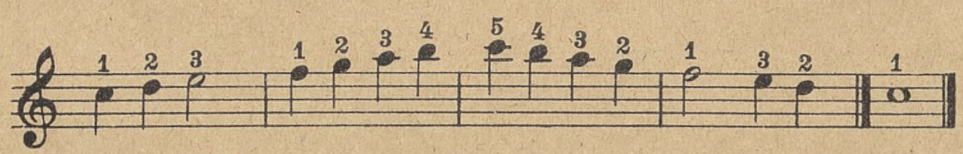


Ćwiczenia na podkładanie i przekładanie palców.

Tylko prawą ręką

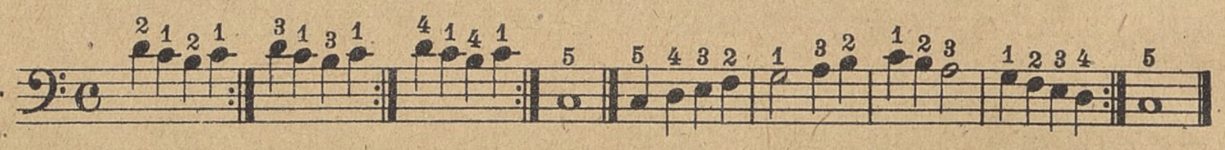


Każdą figurę należy grać conajmniej 8 razy. Koniec.

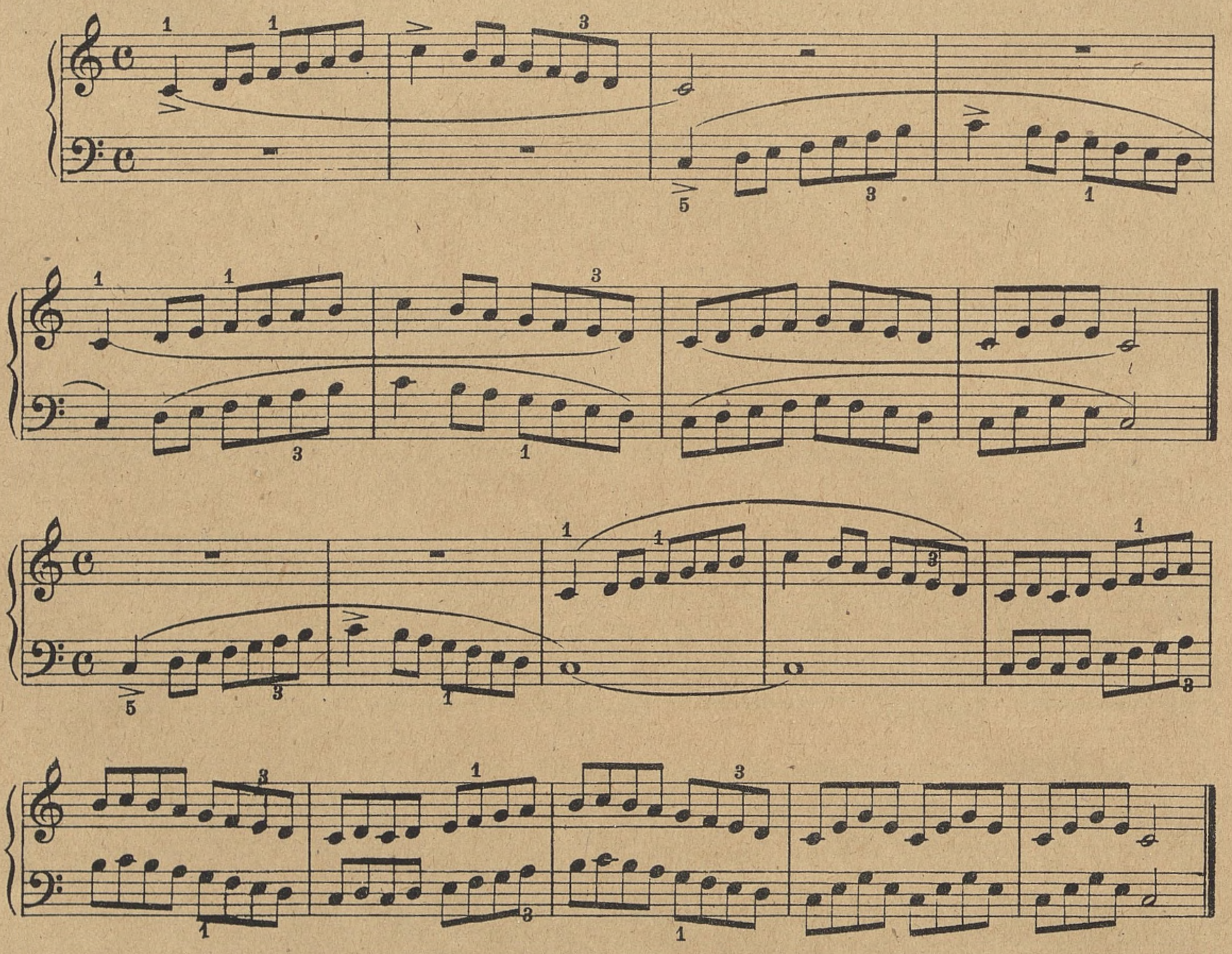


Łokcie nie śmią także przy podkładaniu i przekładaniu palców zmieniać swego naturalnego układu.

Tylko lewą ręką.

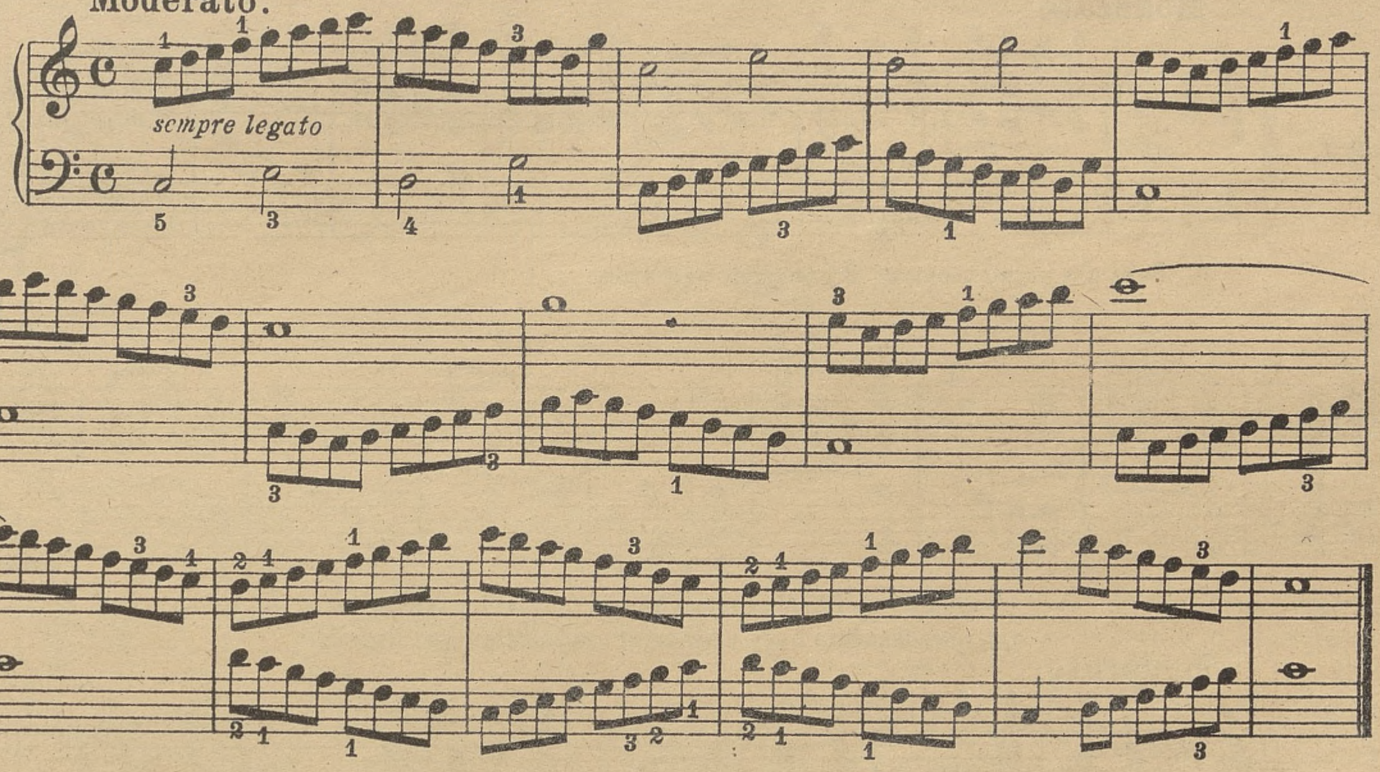


Gama C dur.



Moderato.
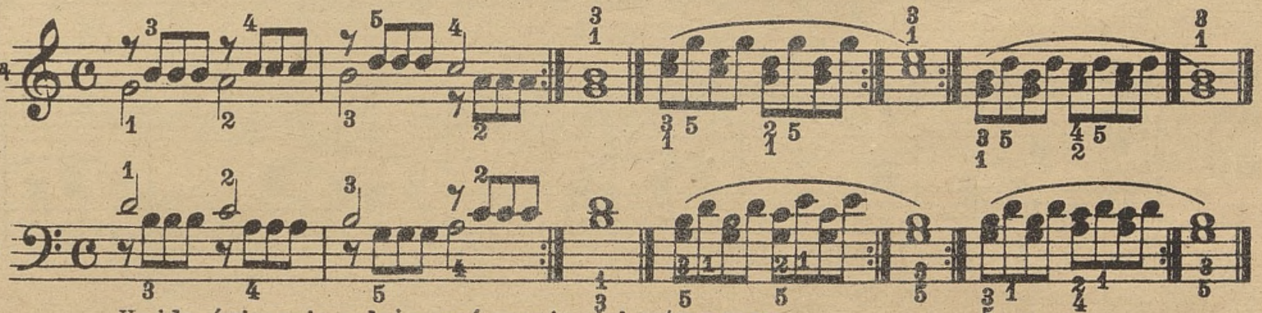
65.



Ćwiczenia tonów podwójnych.

Tylko prawą ręką

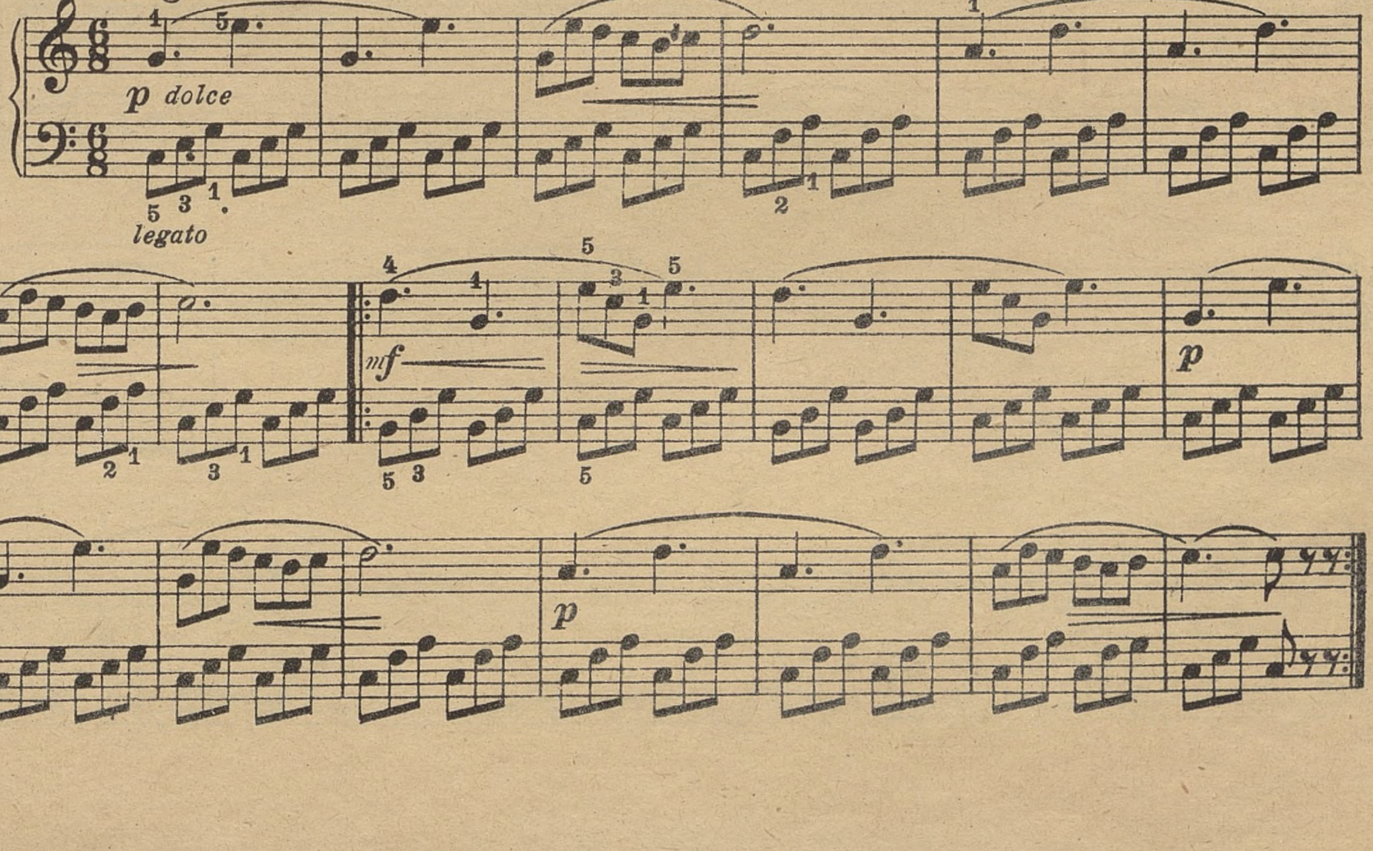
Tylko lewą ręką



Każdę ćwiczenie należy grać conajmniej cztery razy.
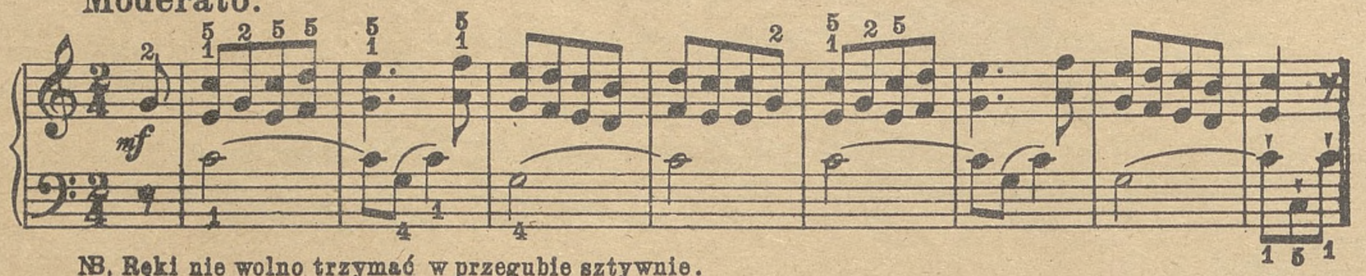
Allegretto.
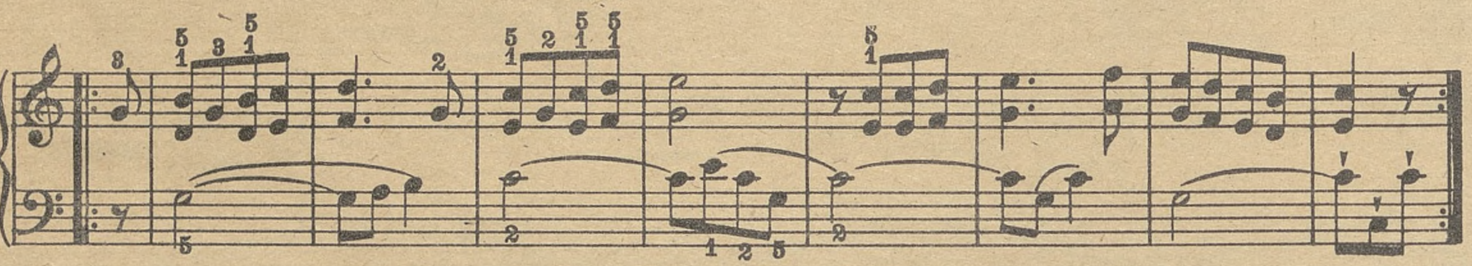
66.



Moderato.

67.
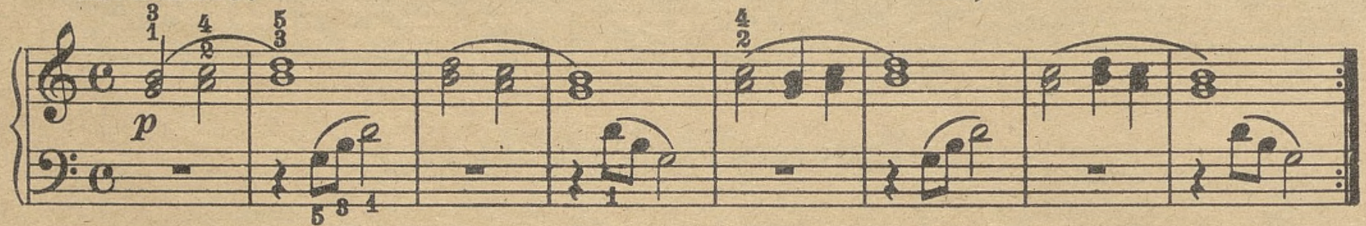




NB. Ręki nie wolno trzymać w przegubie sztywnie.
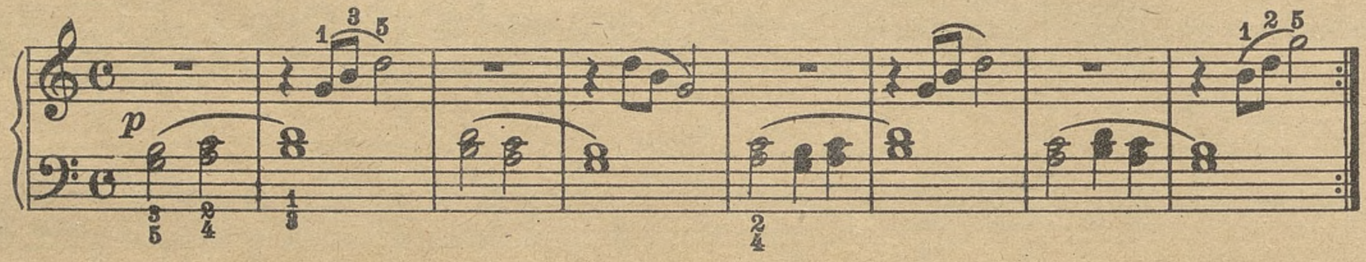
Uczeń powinien się starać, by oba tony, które tworzą tercję, równocześnie były uderzane i grać ściśle legato (wiązano.)

Moderato.
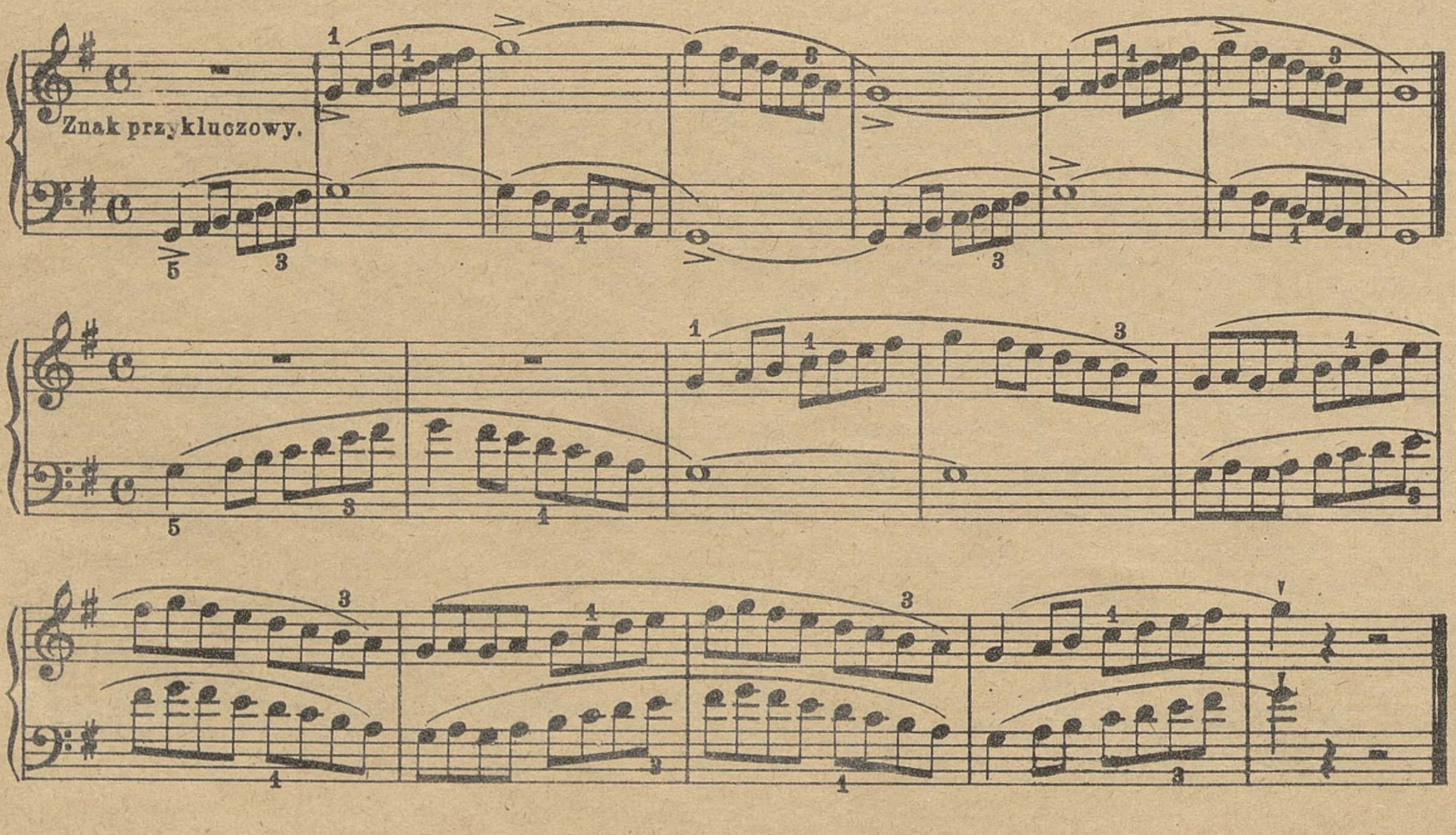
68.

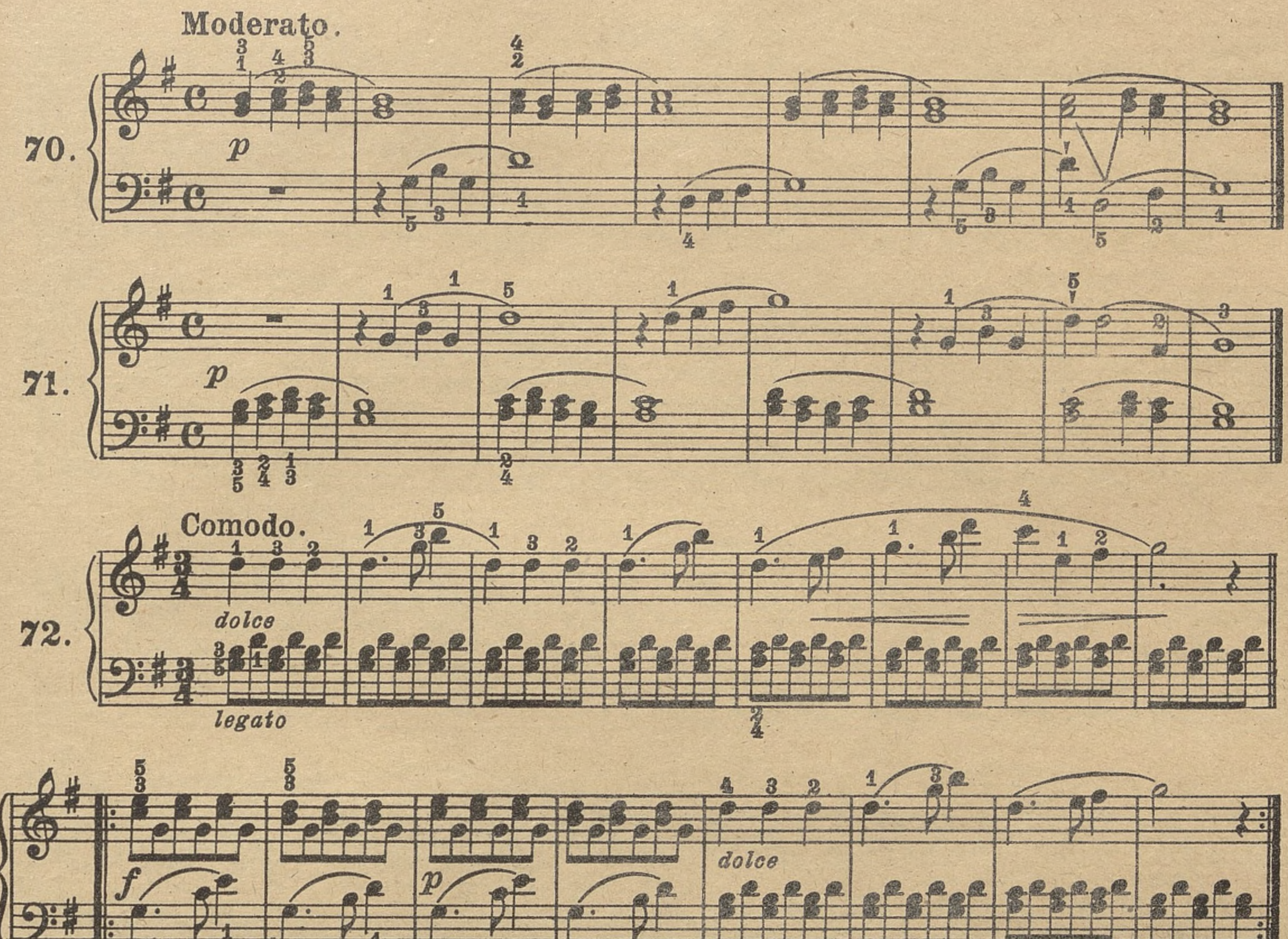


69.



Gama G dur

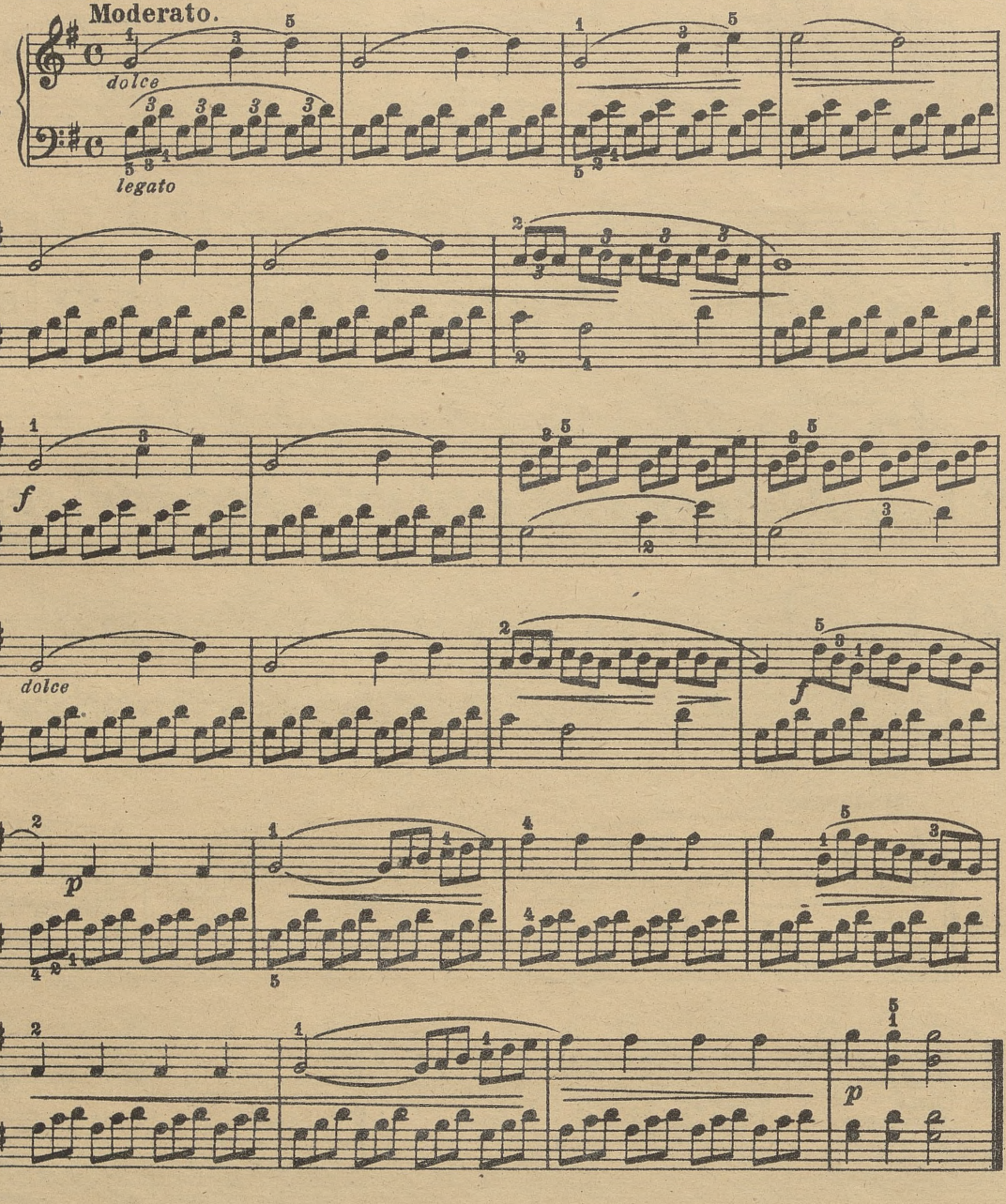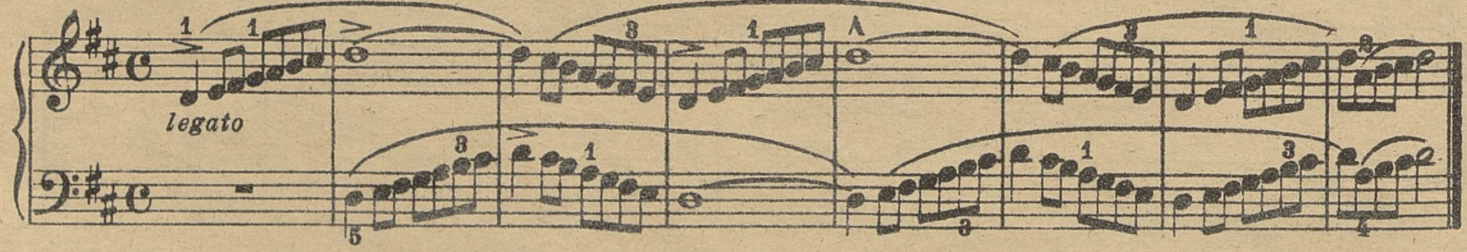




marcato - uwydatnić

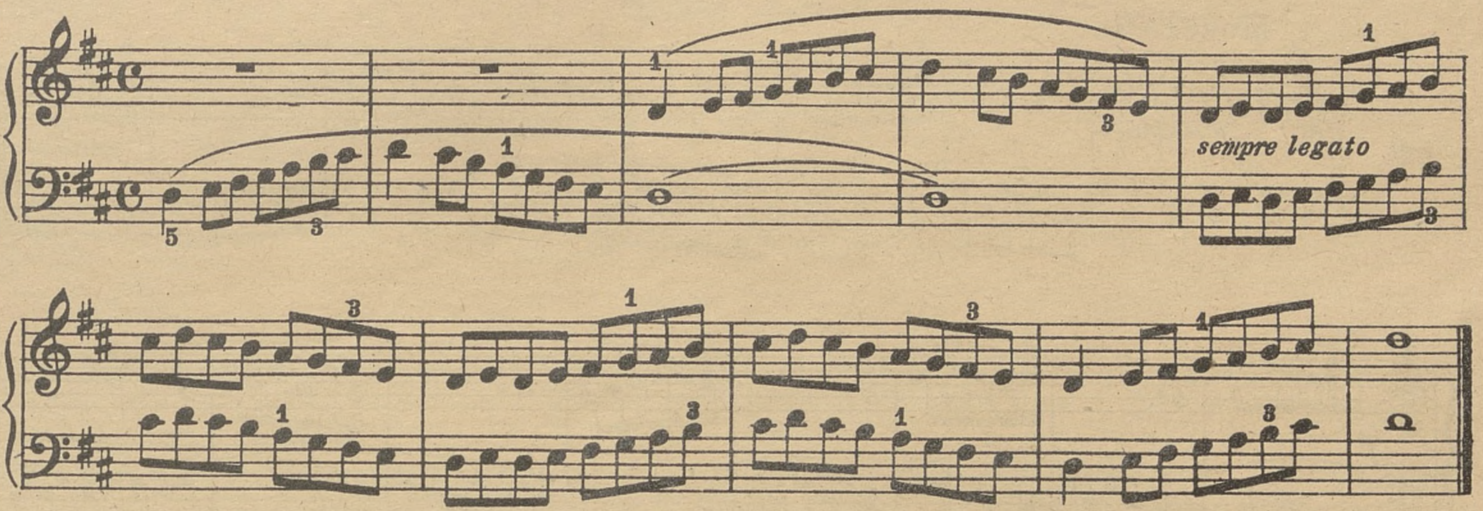
Triole.

74.



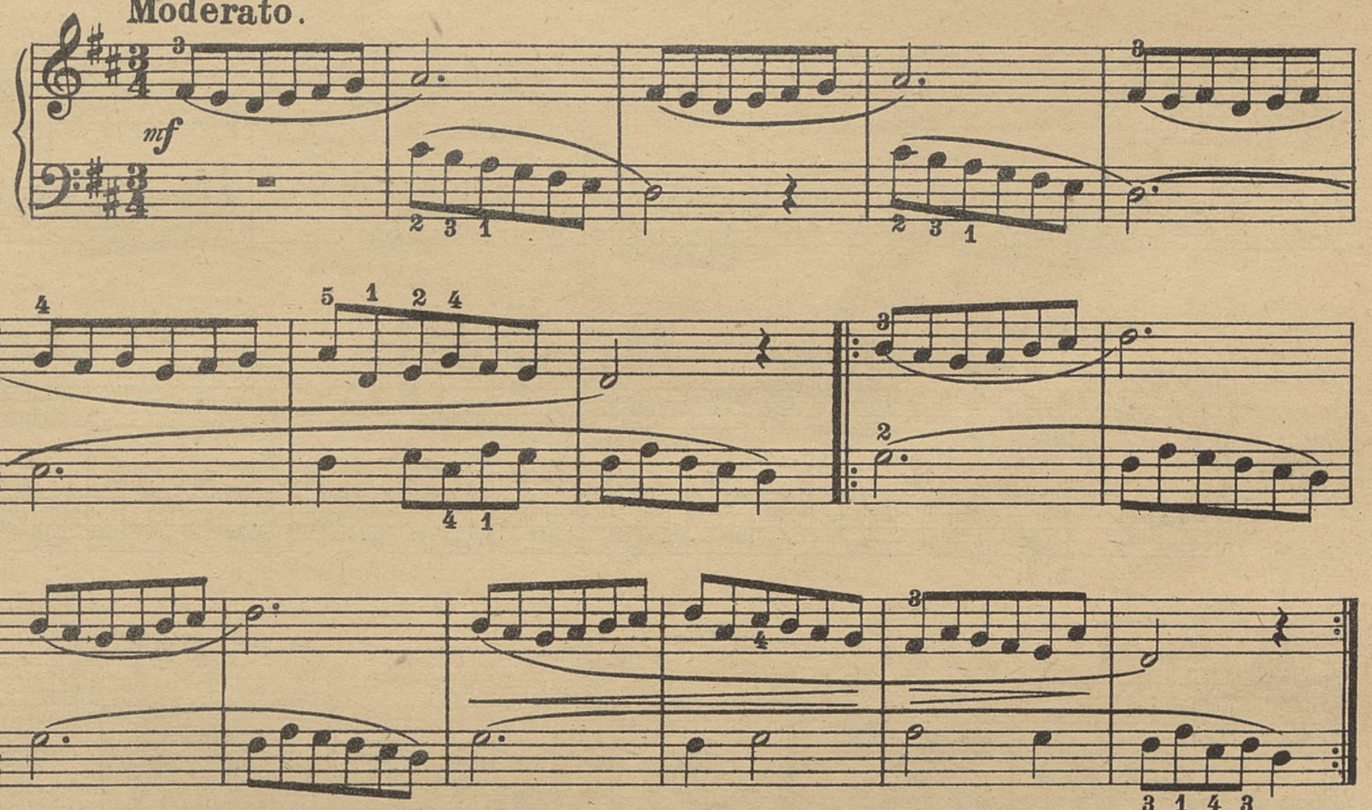
Gama D dur.
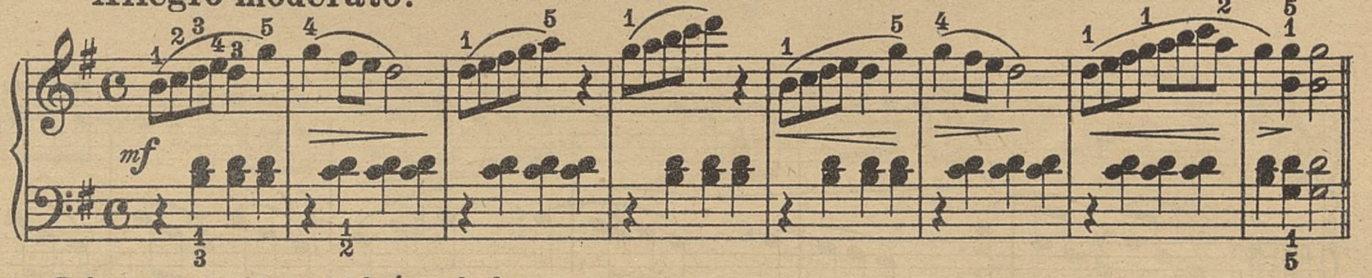




Moderato.

75.
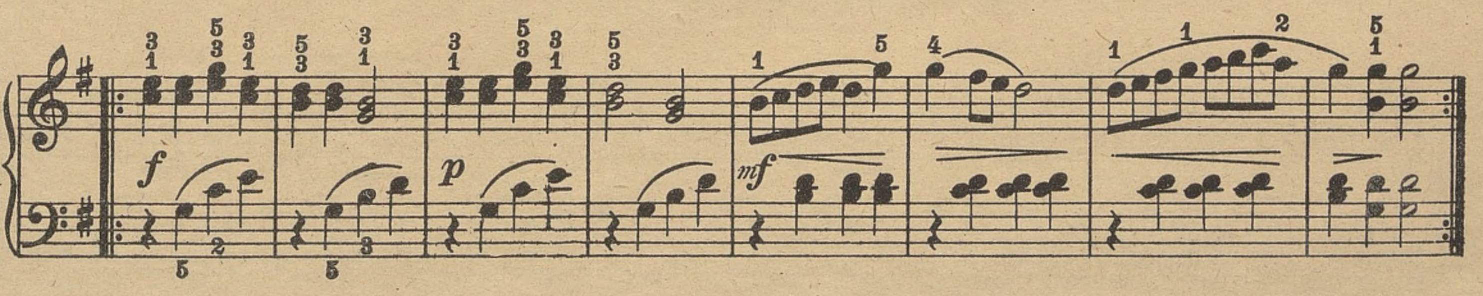


Allegro moderato.

76.
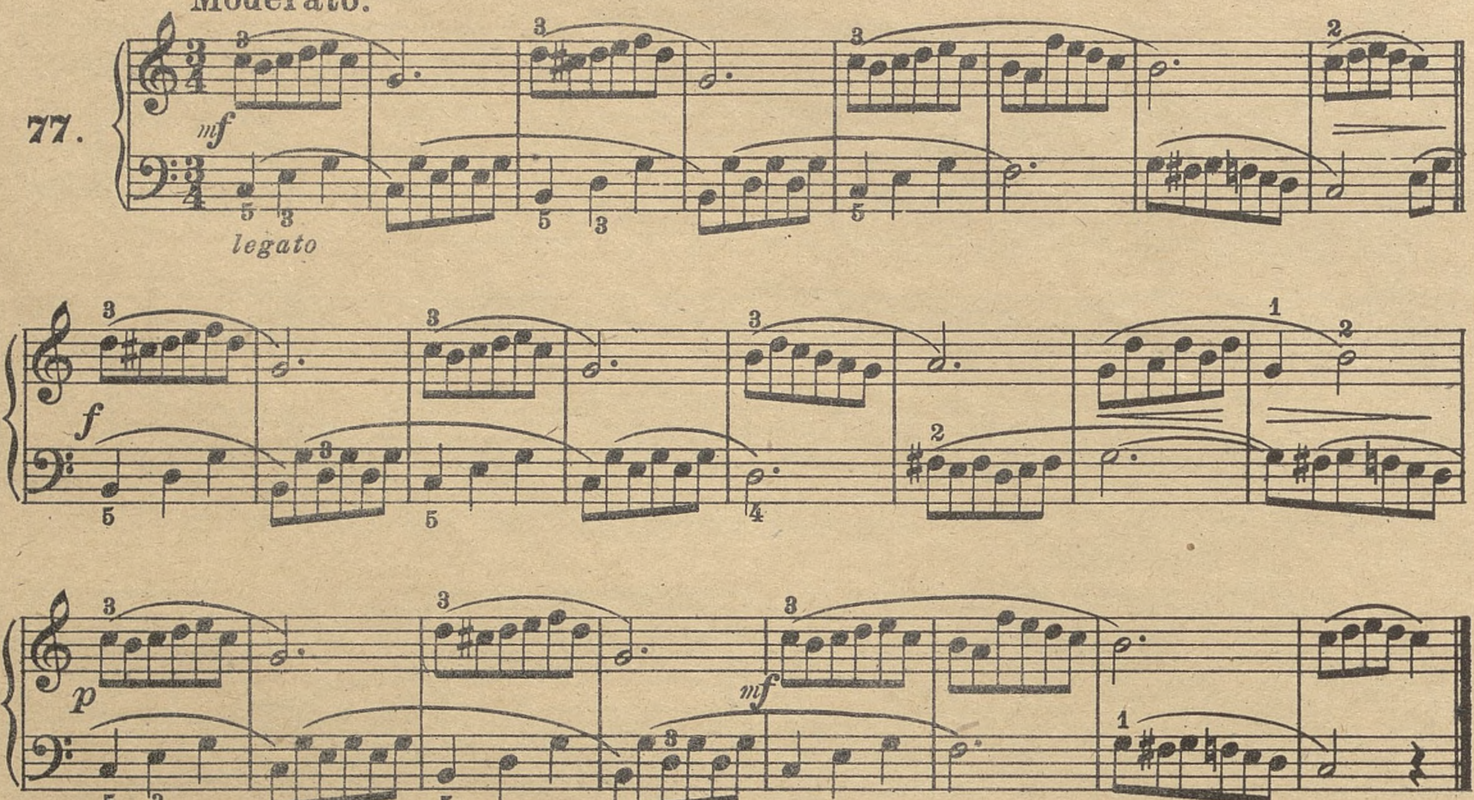


Ręka w przegubie musi być swobodna.



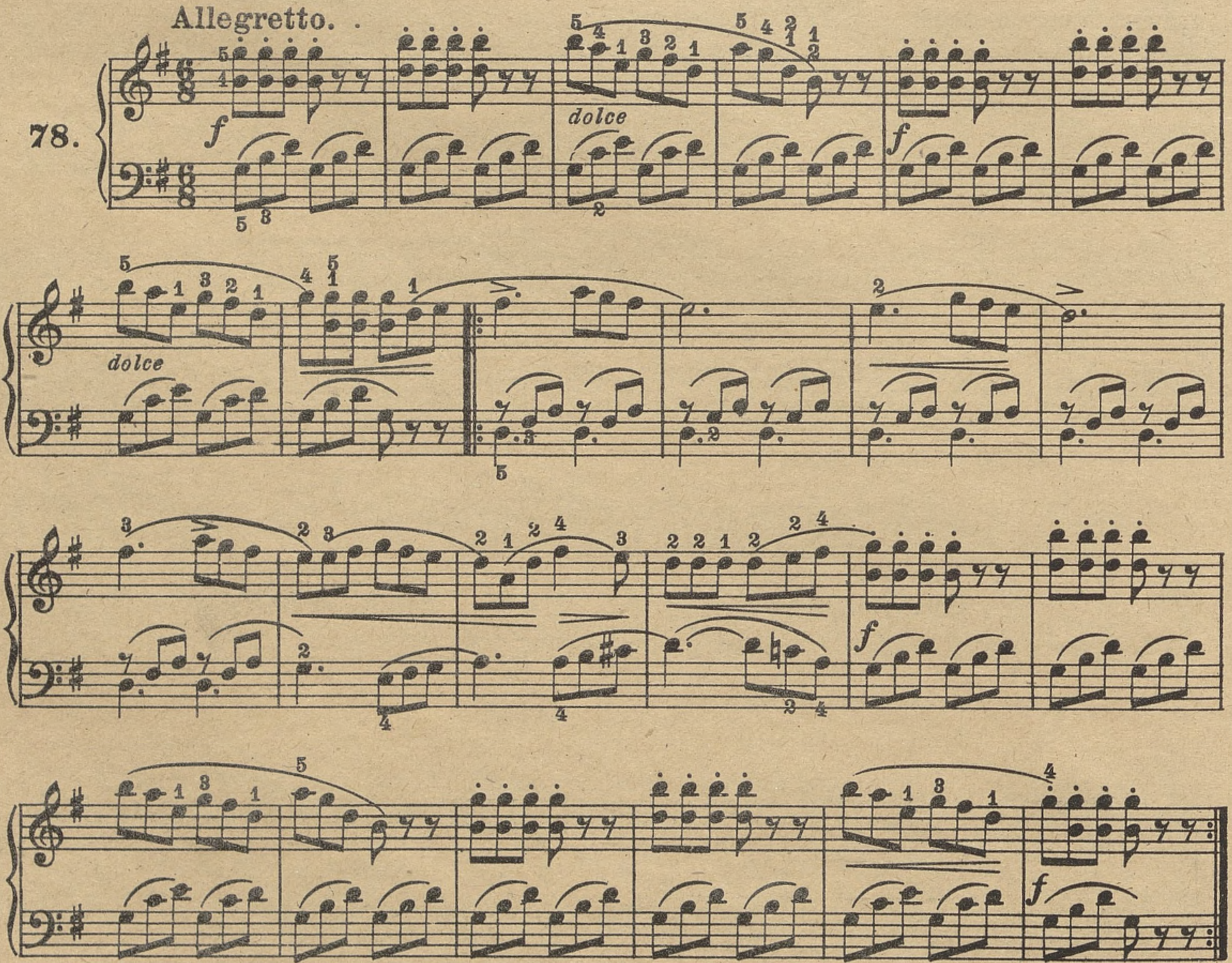
Moderato.

77.
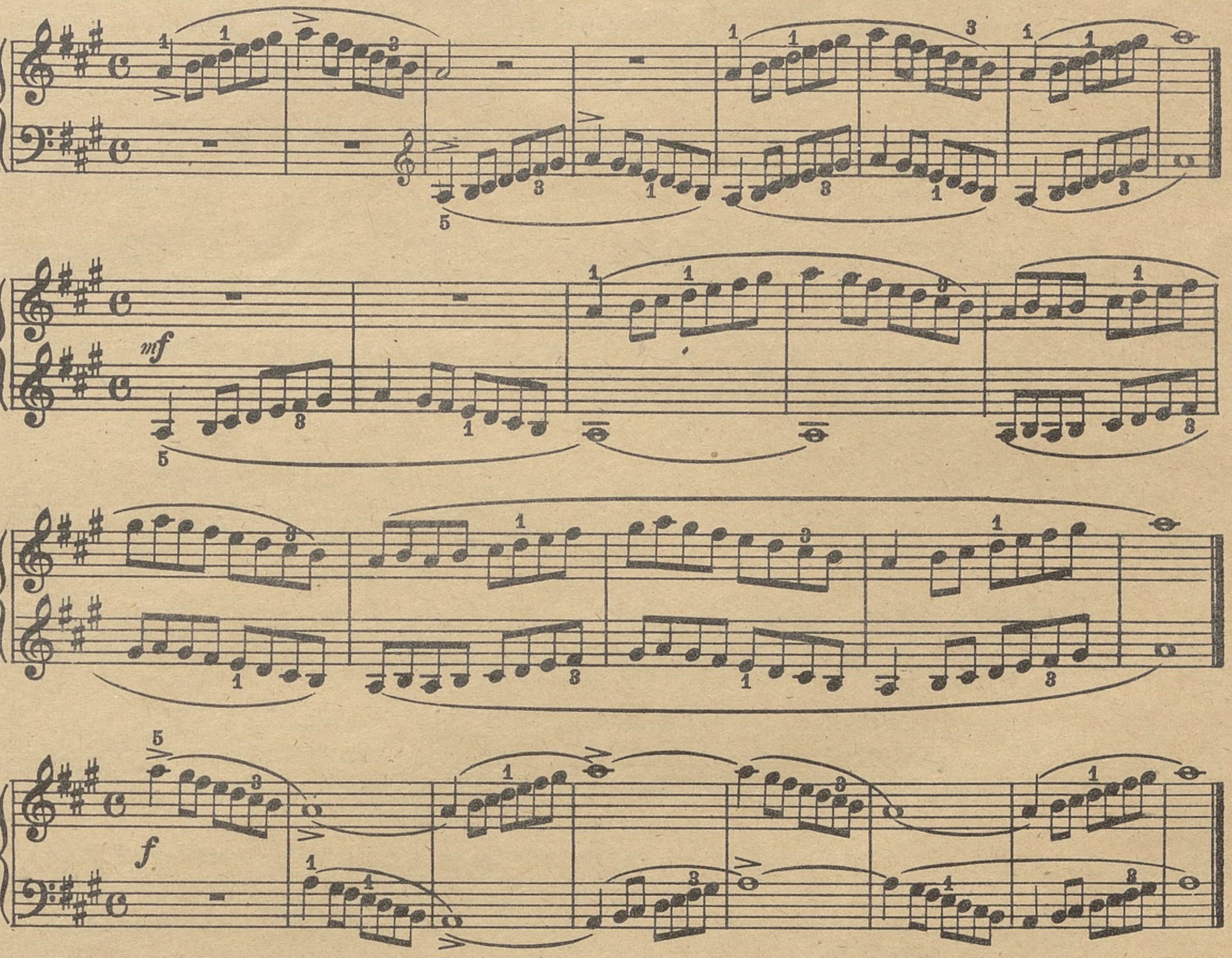


Allegretto.

78.
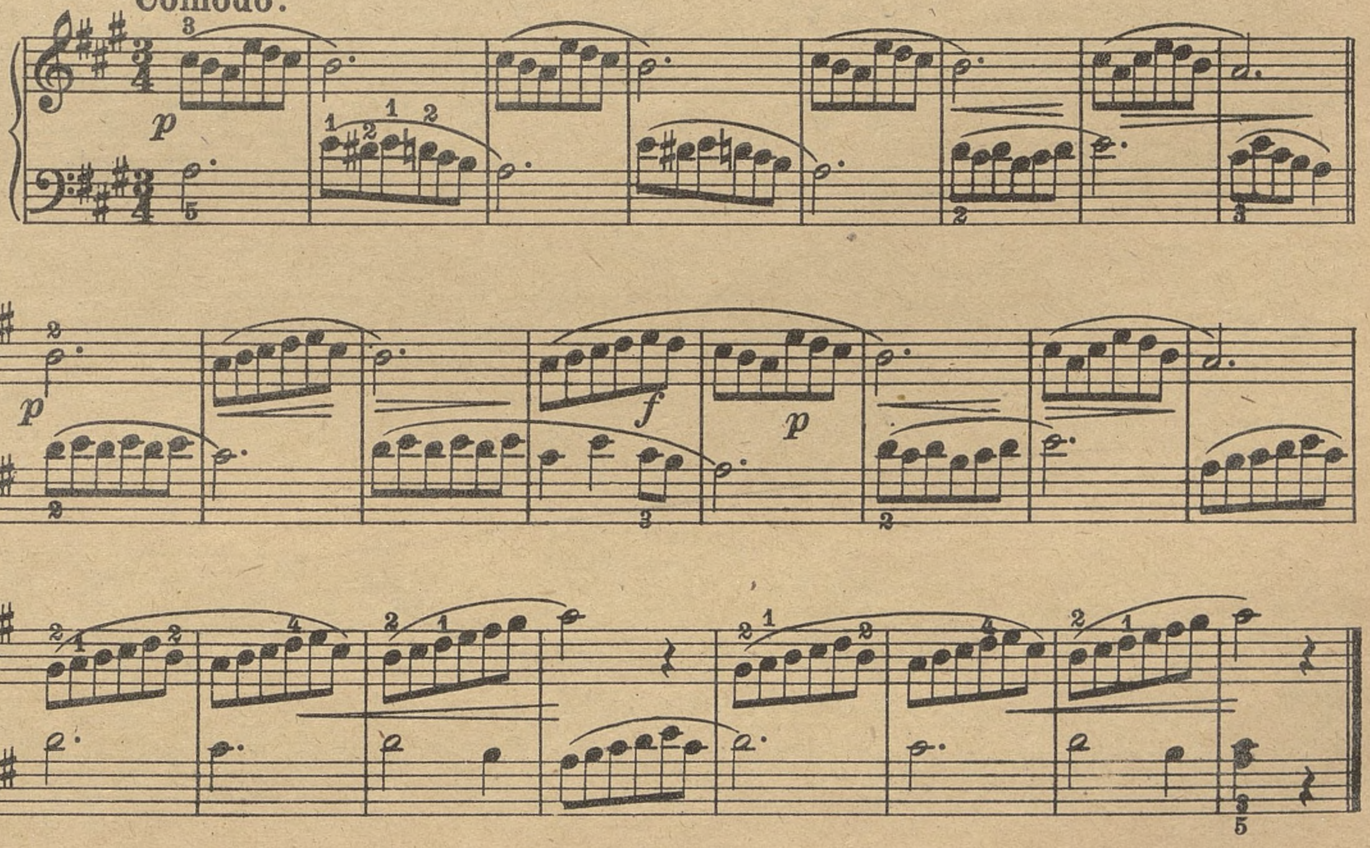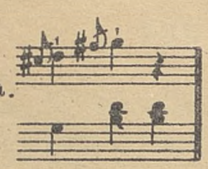


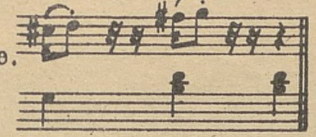
Gama A dur



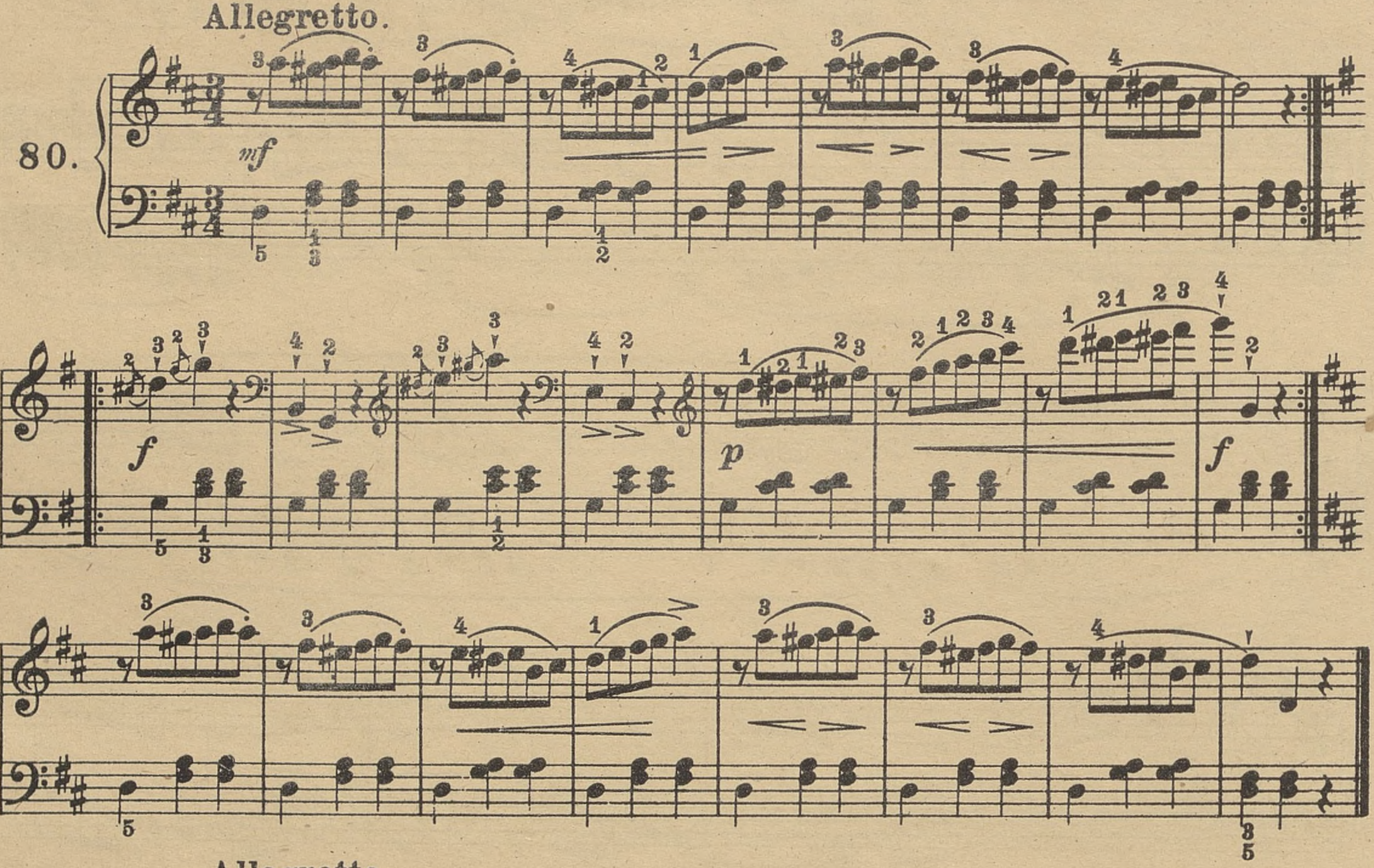
Comodo.
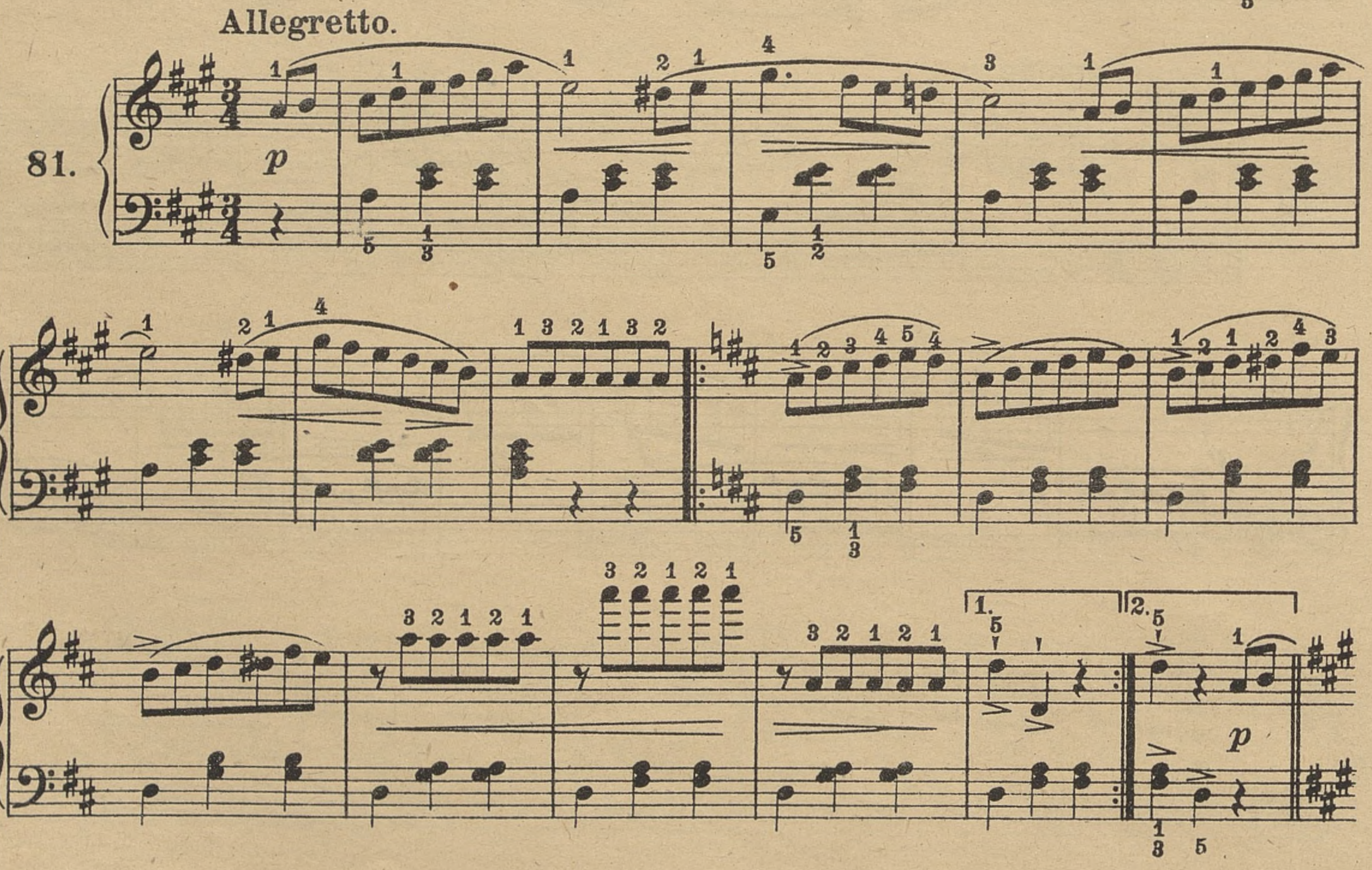
79.
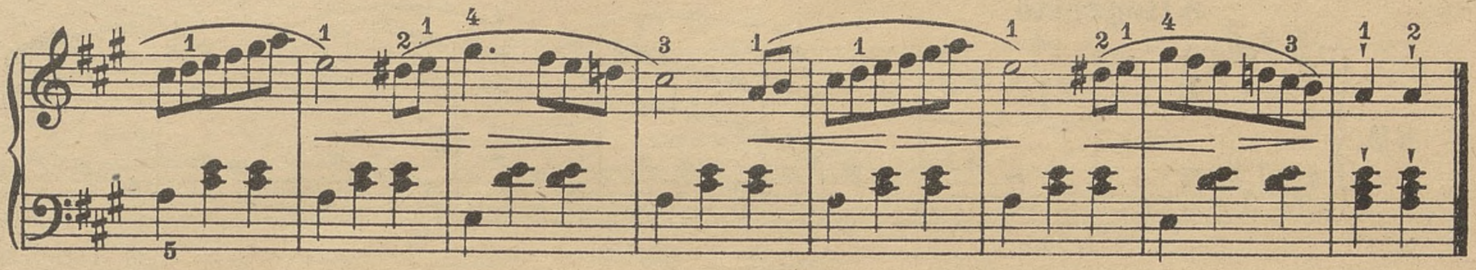


Przednutka.  Wykonanie. 

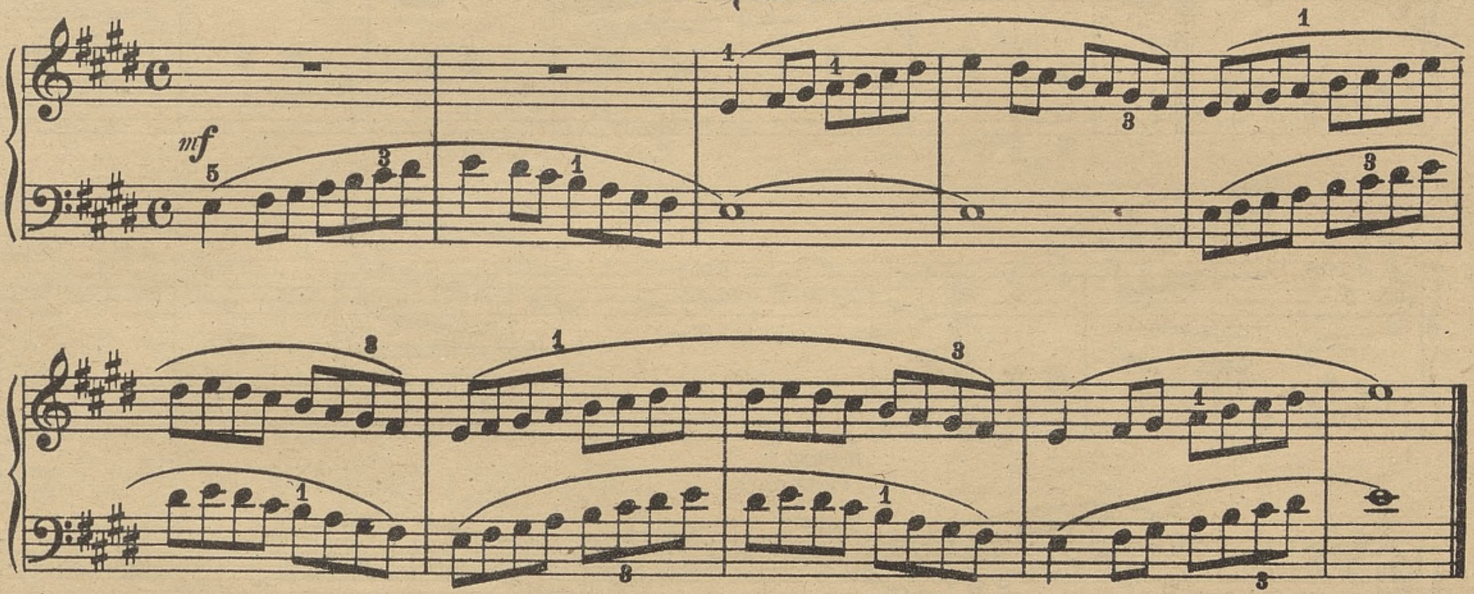
Jeżeli nad nutą po przednutce nie ma kropki, to należy ją wytrzymać odpowiednio do jej wartości.
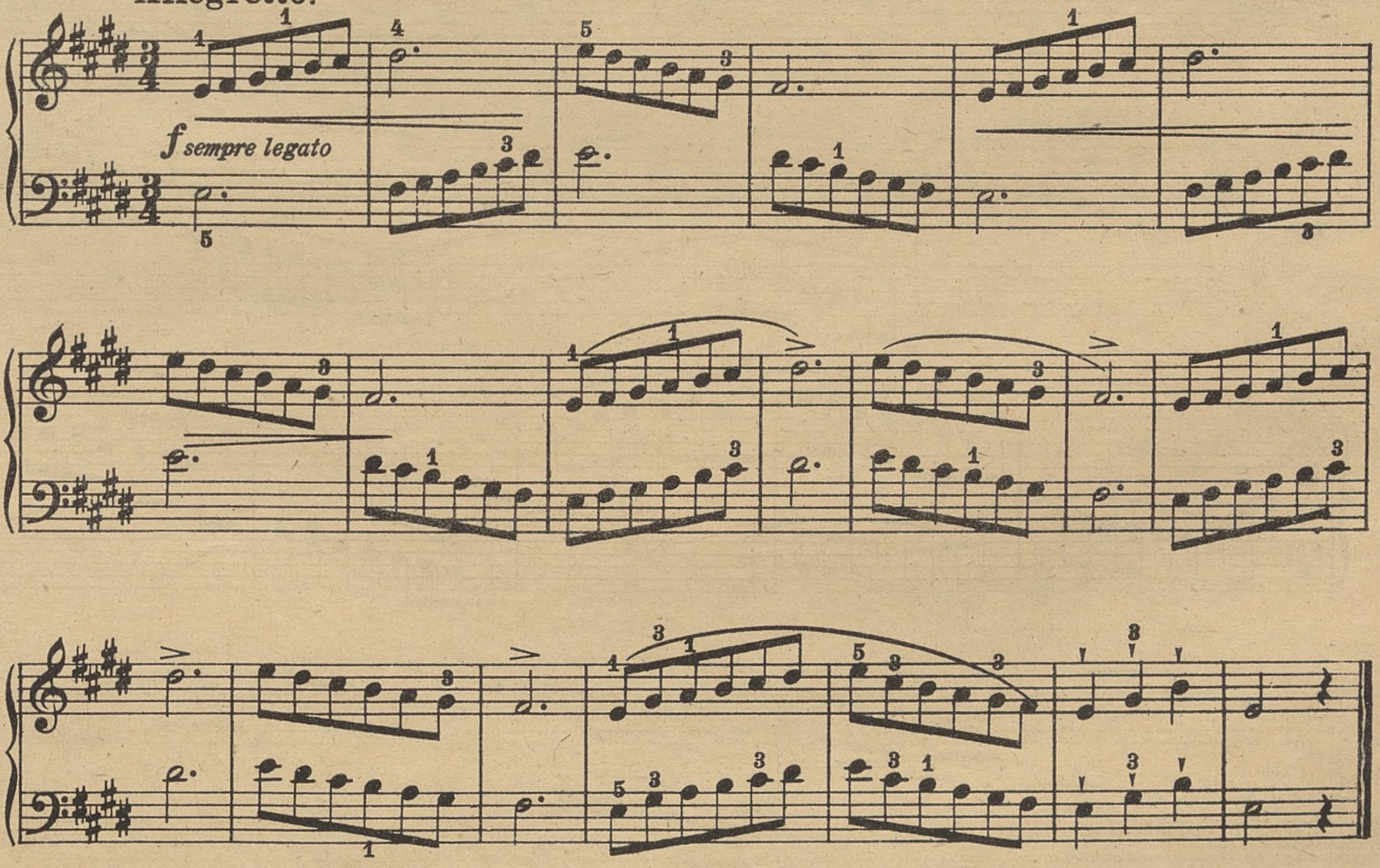




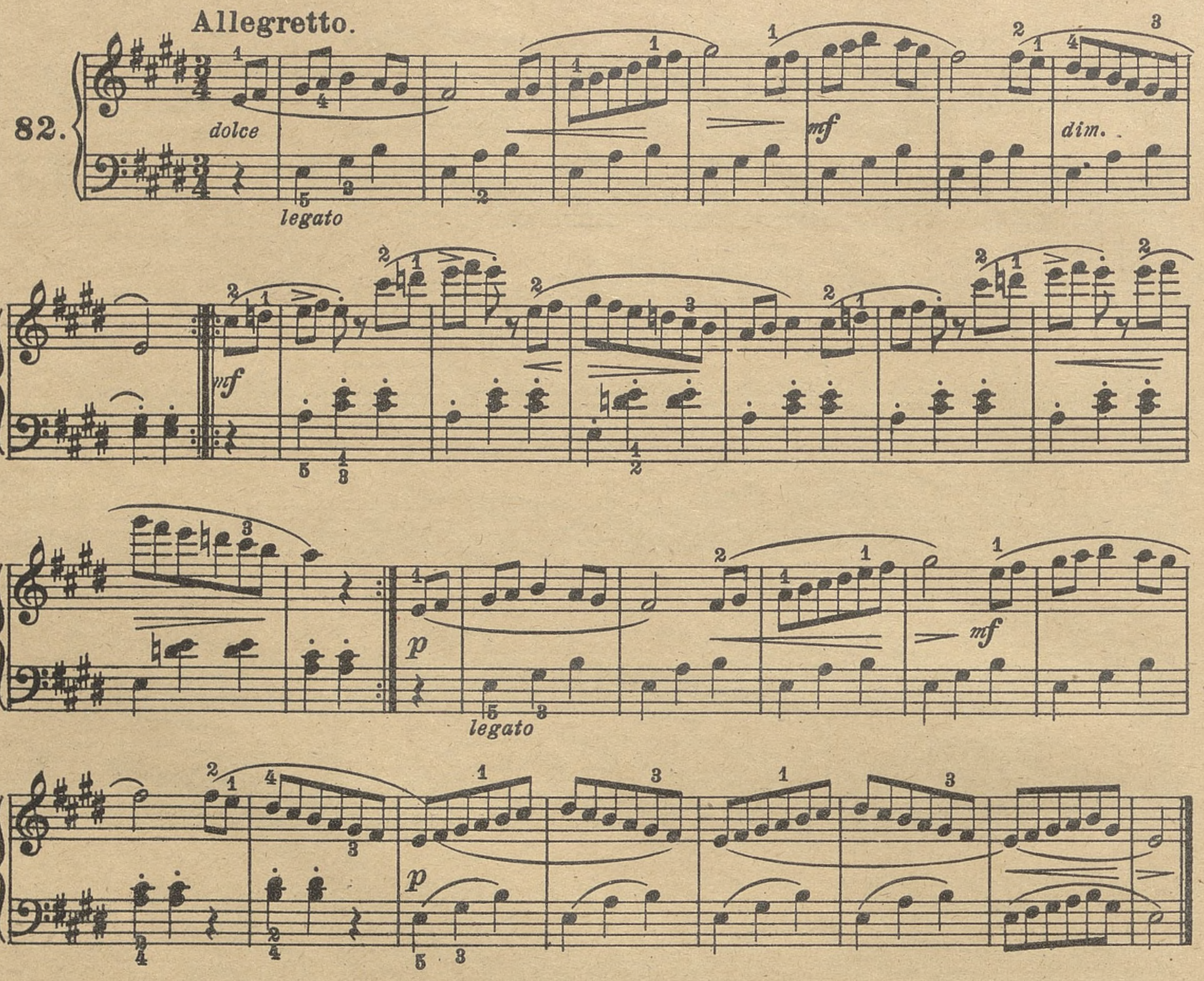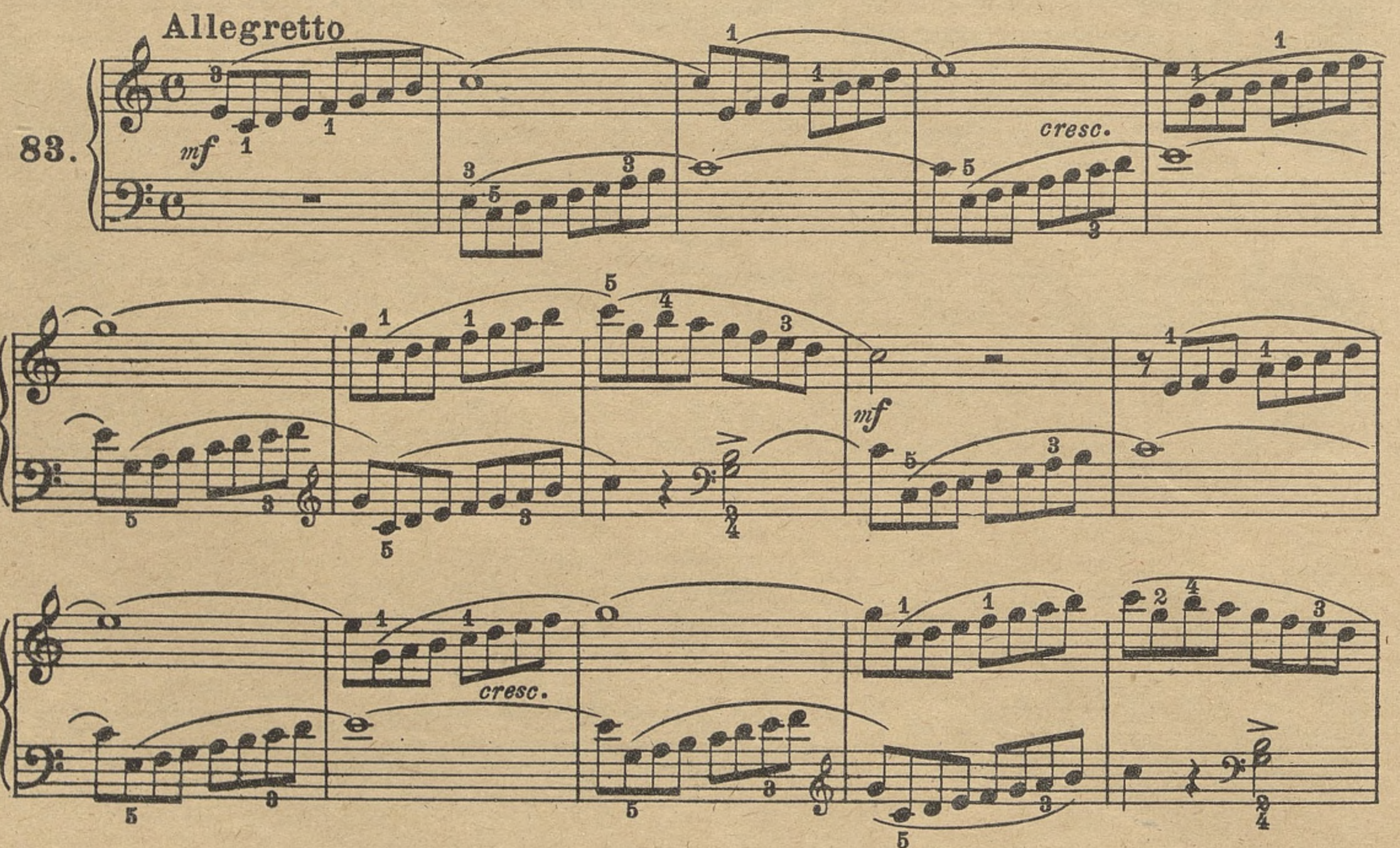


Gama, E dur.
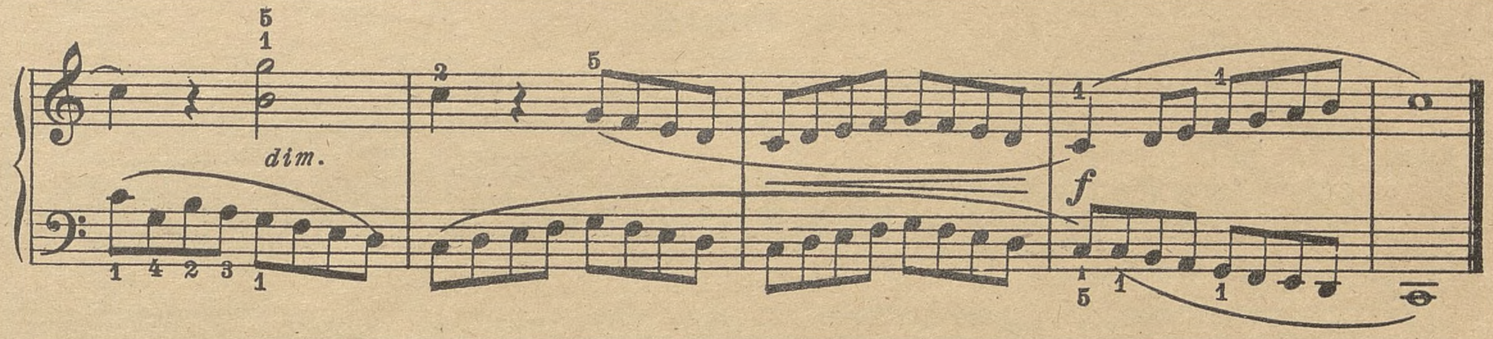


Allegretto.

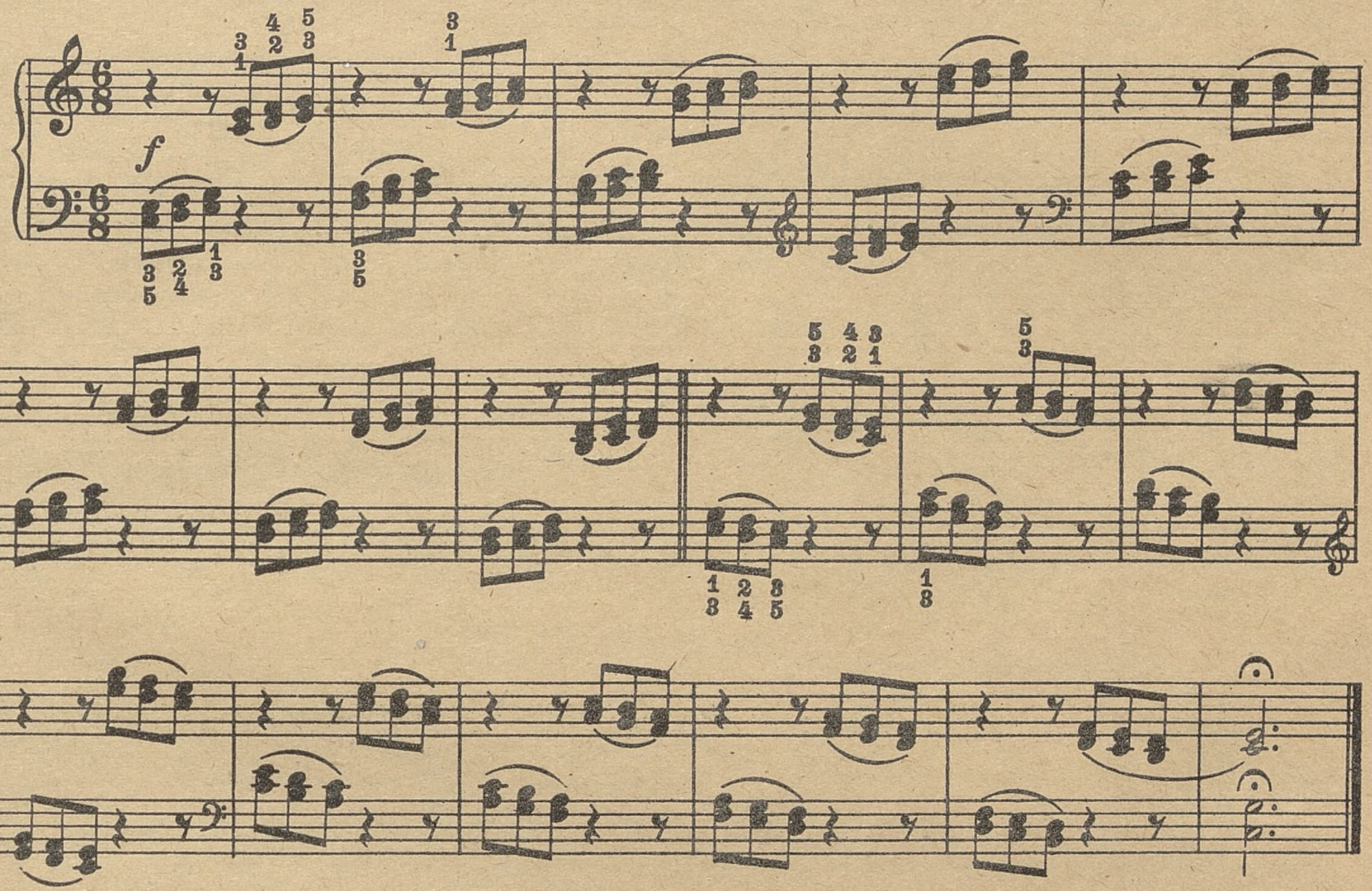



Allegretto.
82.
dolce
legato
dim.
mf
p
legato
mf
p


Allegretto
83.
mf
cresc.
mf
cresc.



84.

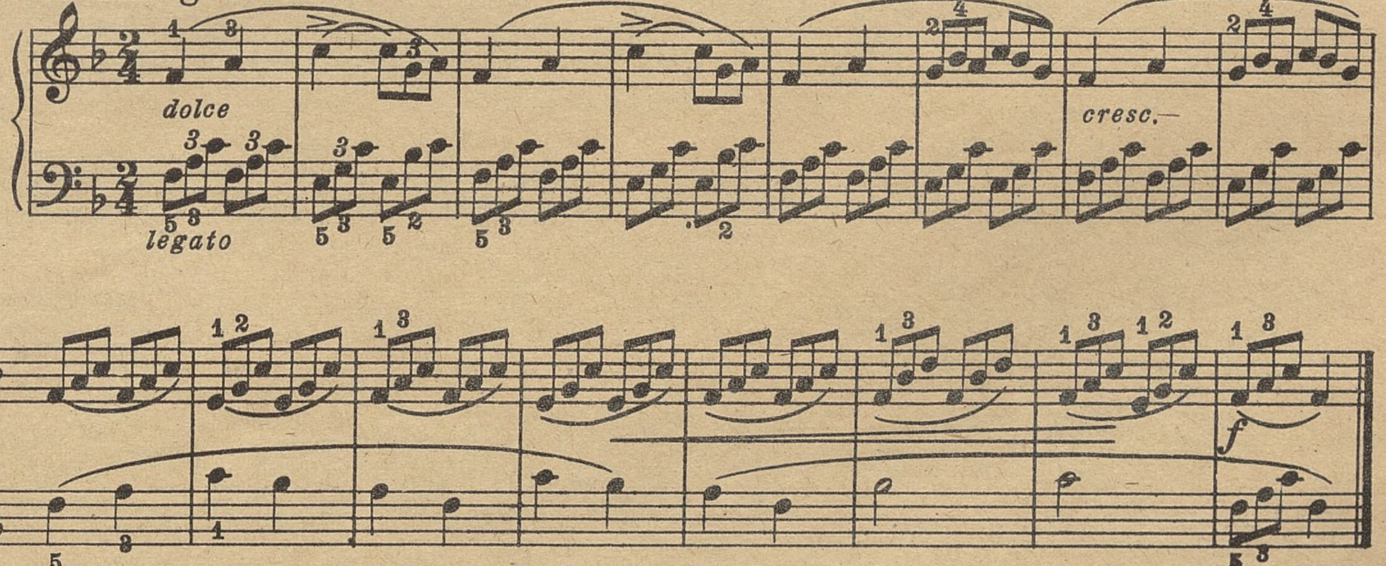


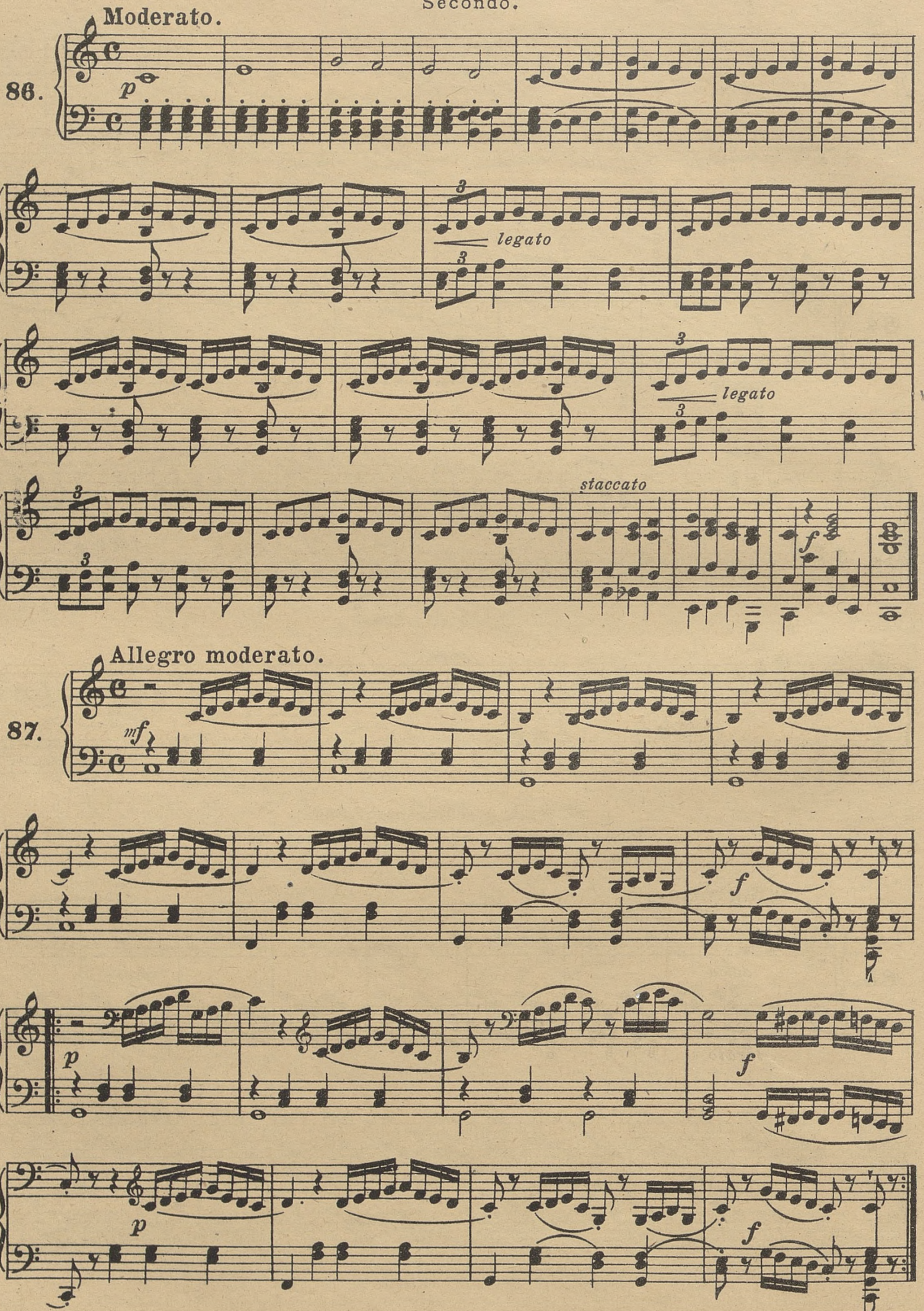
𝄐 Znak przedłużenia (korona).

Nutę należy wytrzymać przynajmniej jeszcze raz tak długo.

Allegretto.

85.



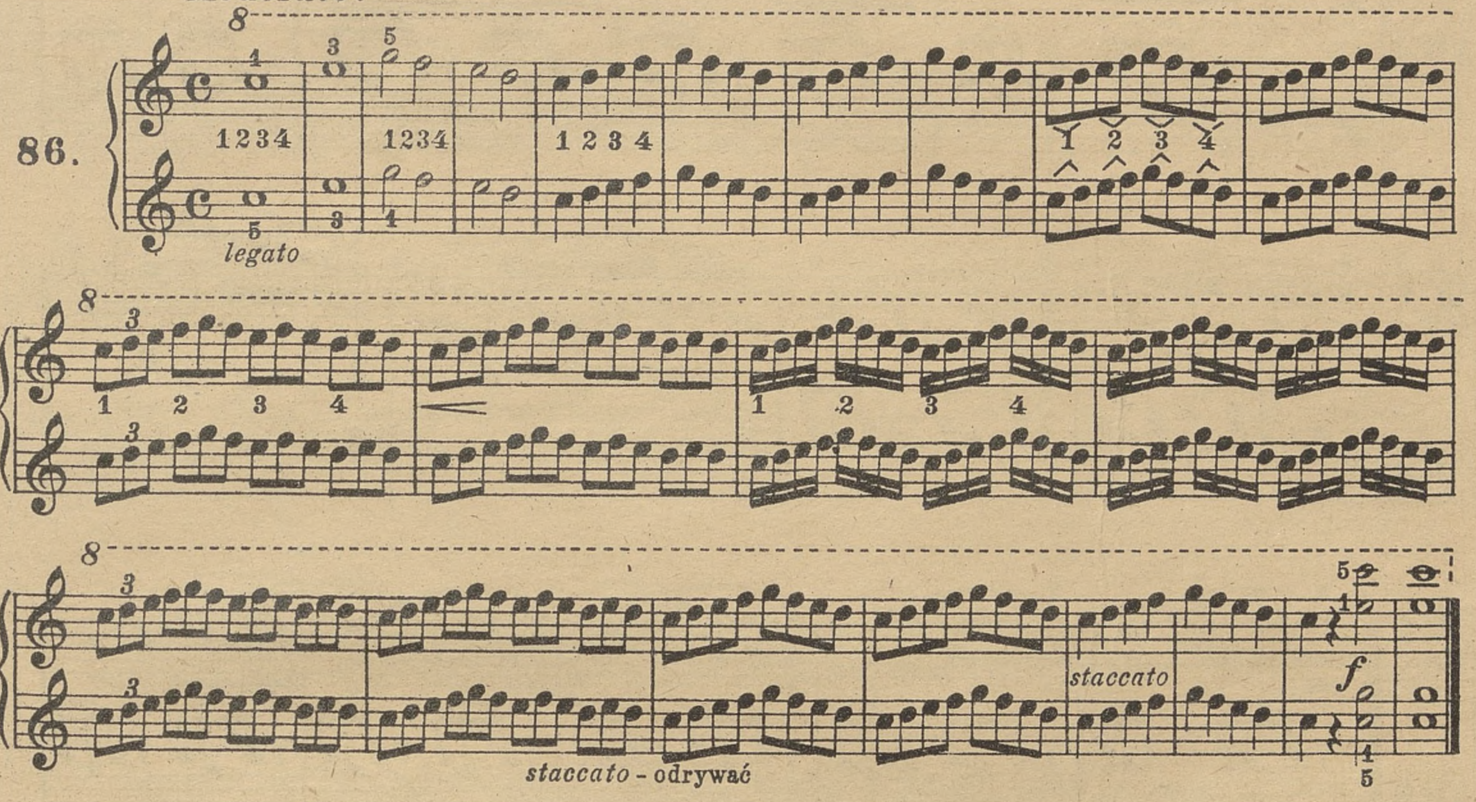

Moderato.
86.
p
legato
legato
staccato
f
Allegro moderato.
87.
mf
f
p
f
p
f

Primo.

Dla wyuczenia się wartości nut aż do szesnastek.

Moderato.
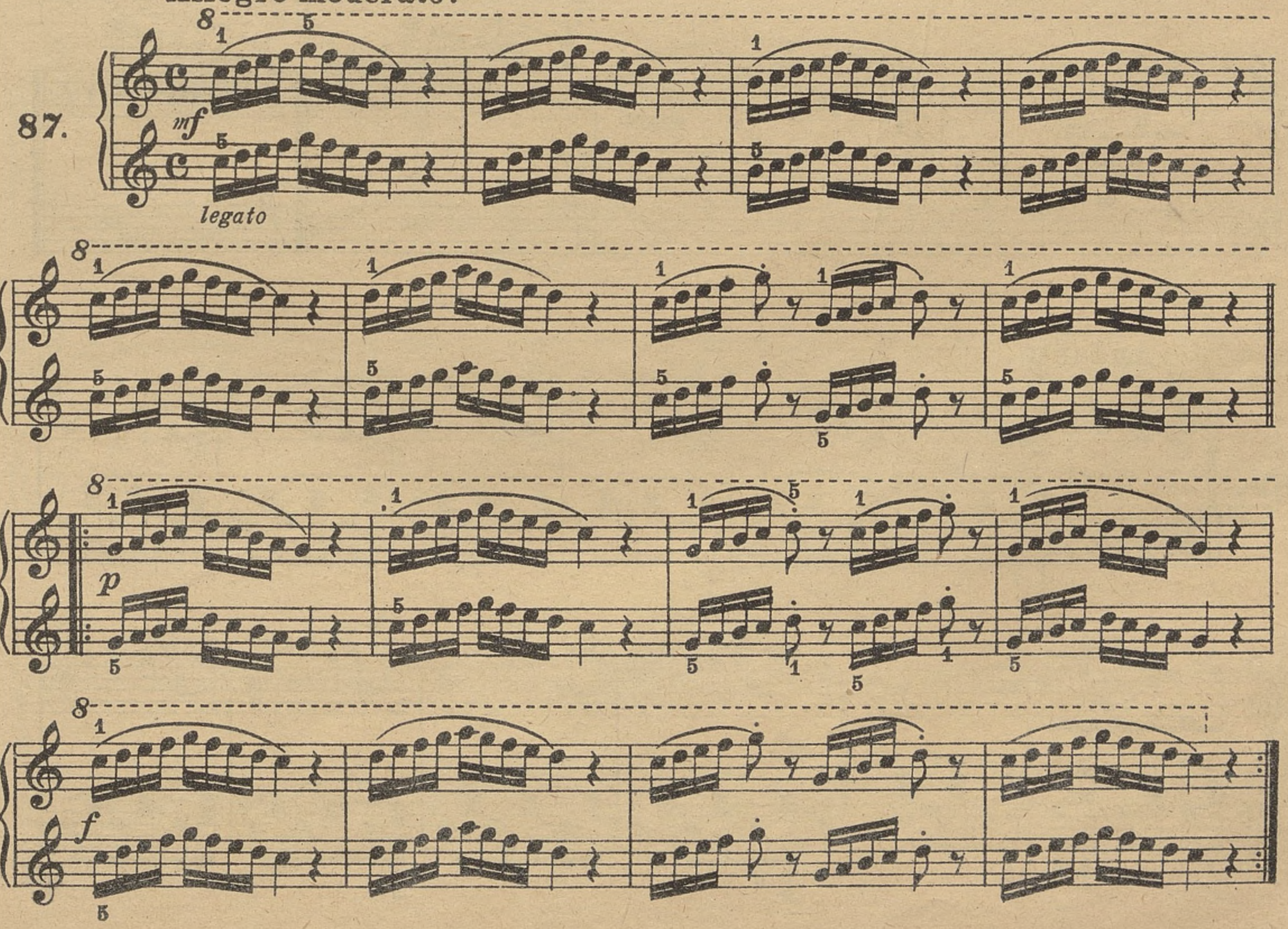
86.



Dla osiągnięcia biegłości

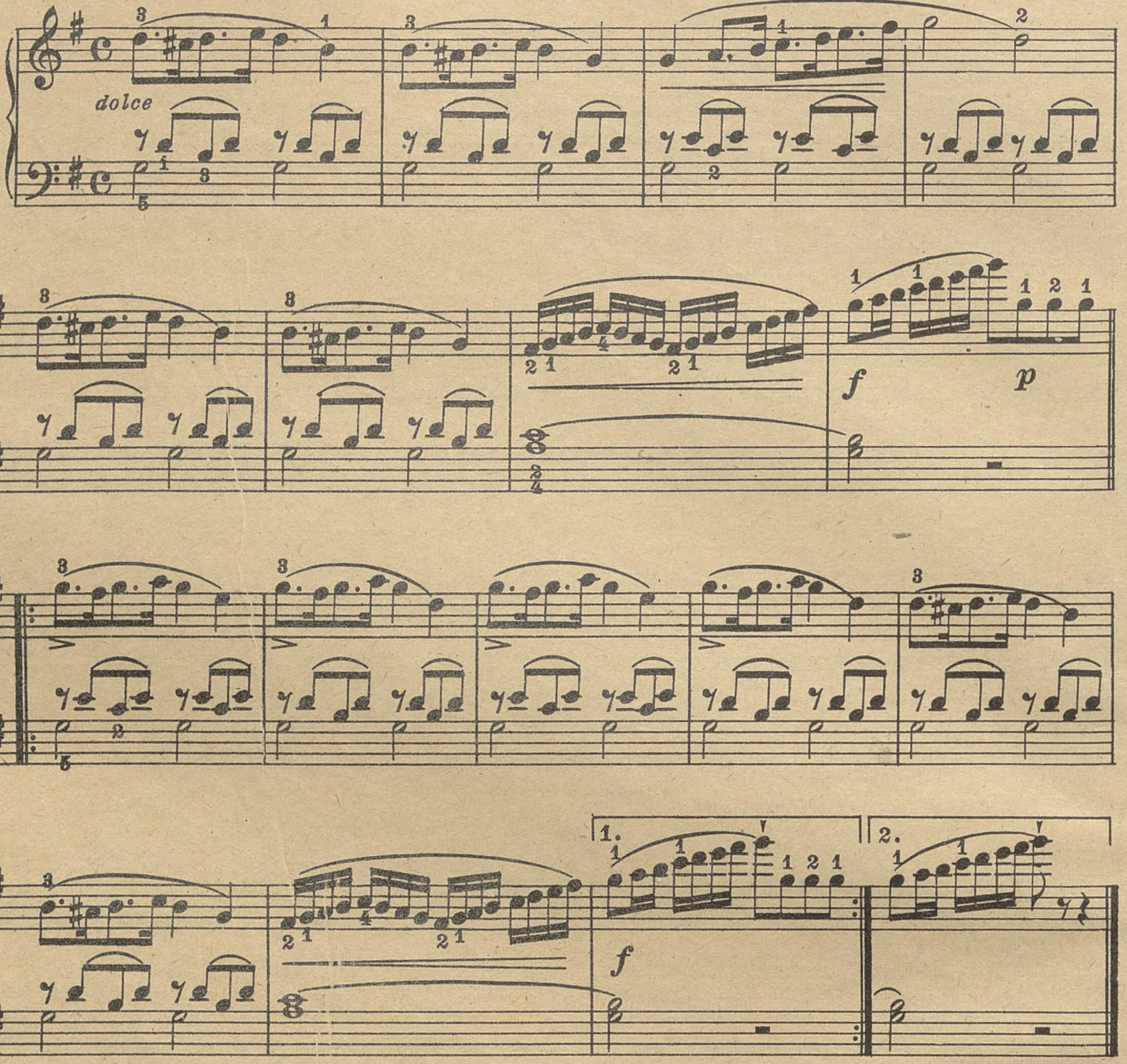
Allegro moderato.

87.
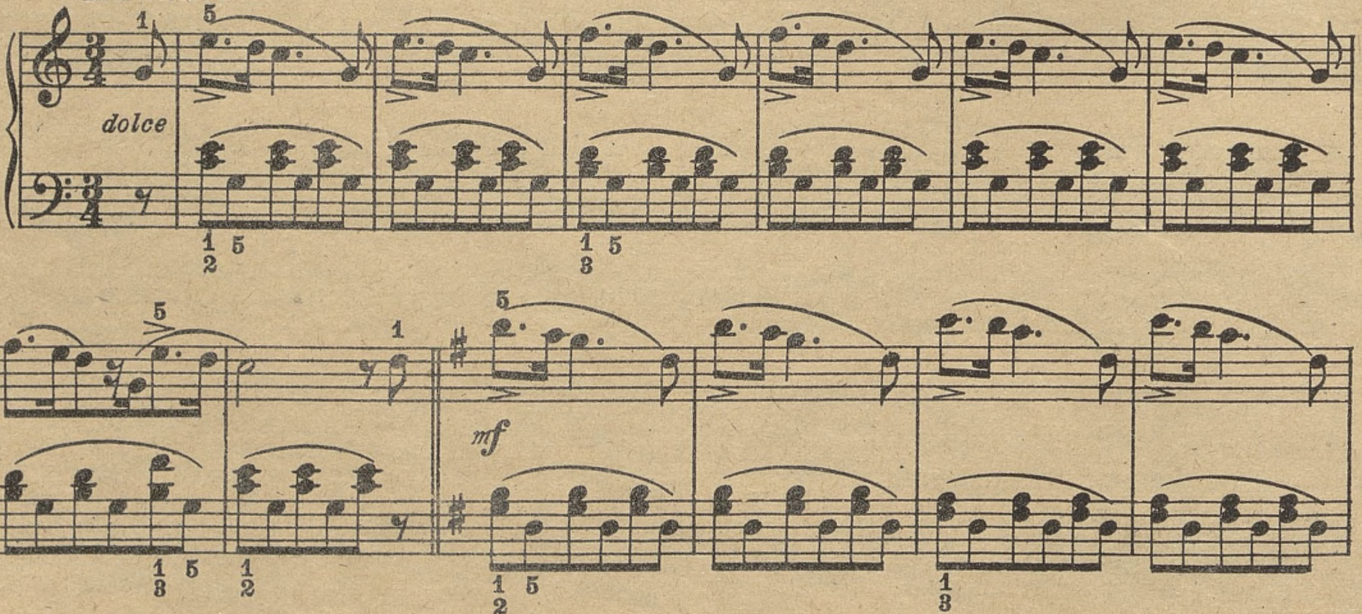


Moderato.

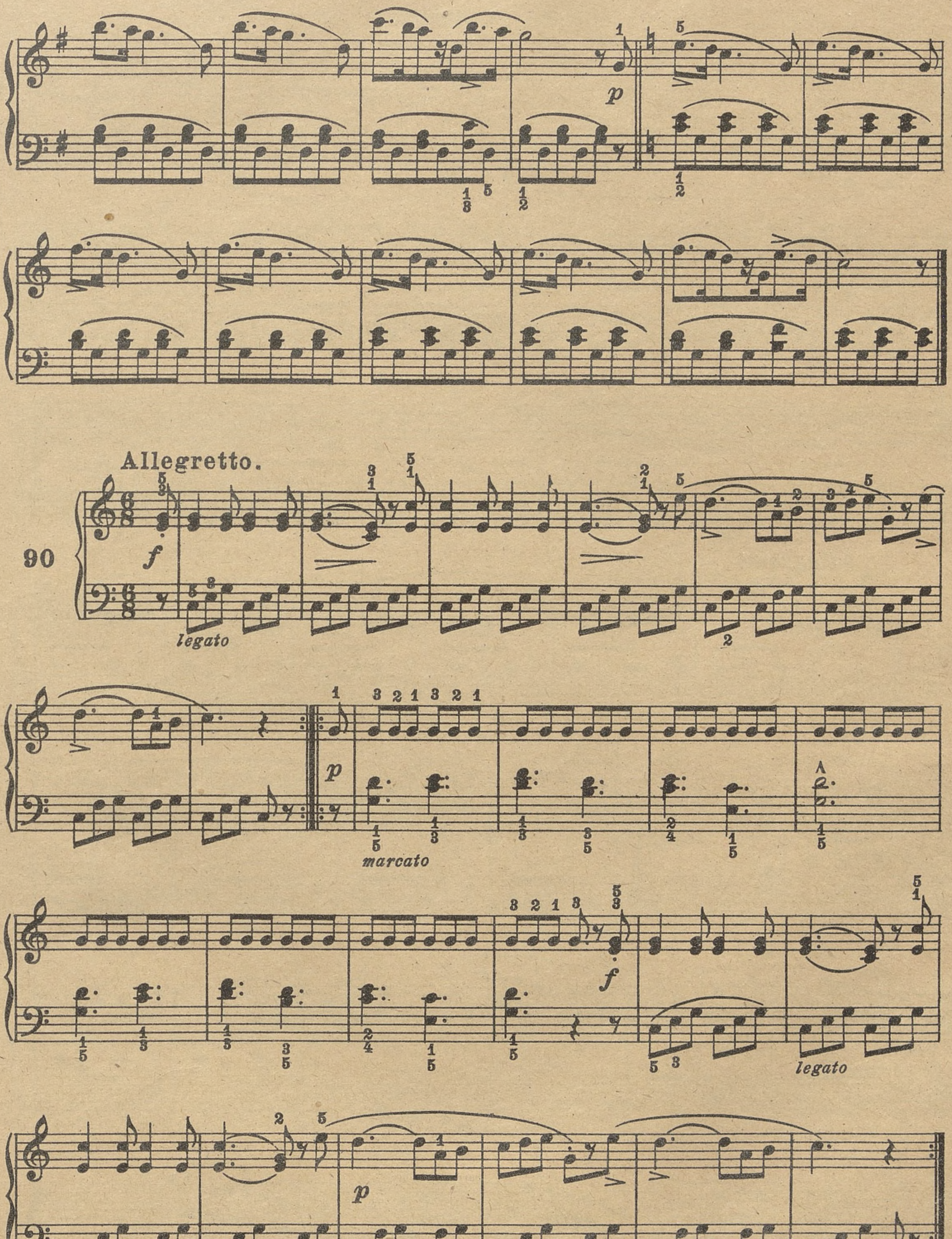
88.



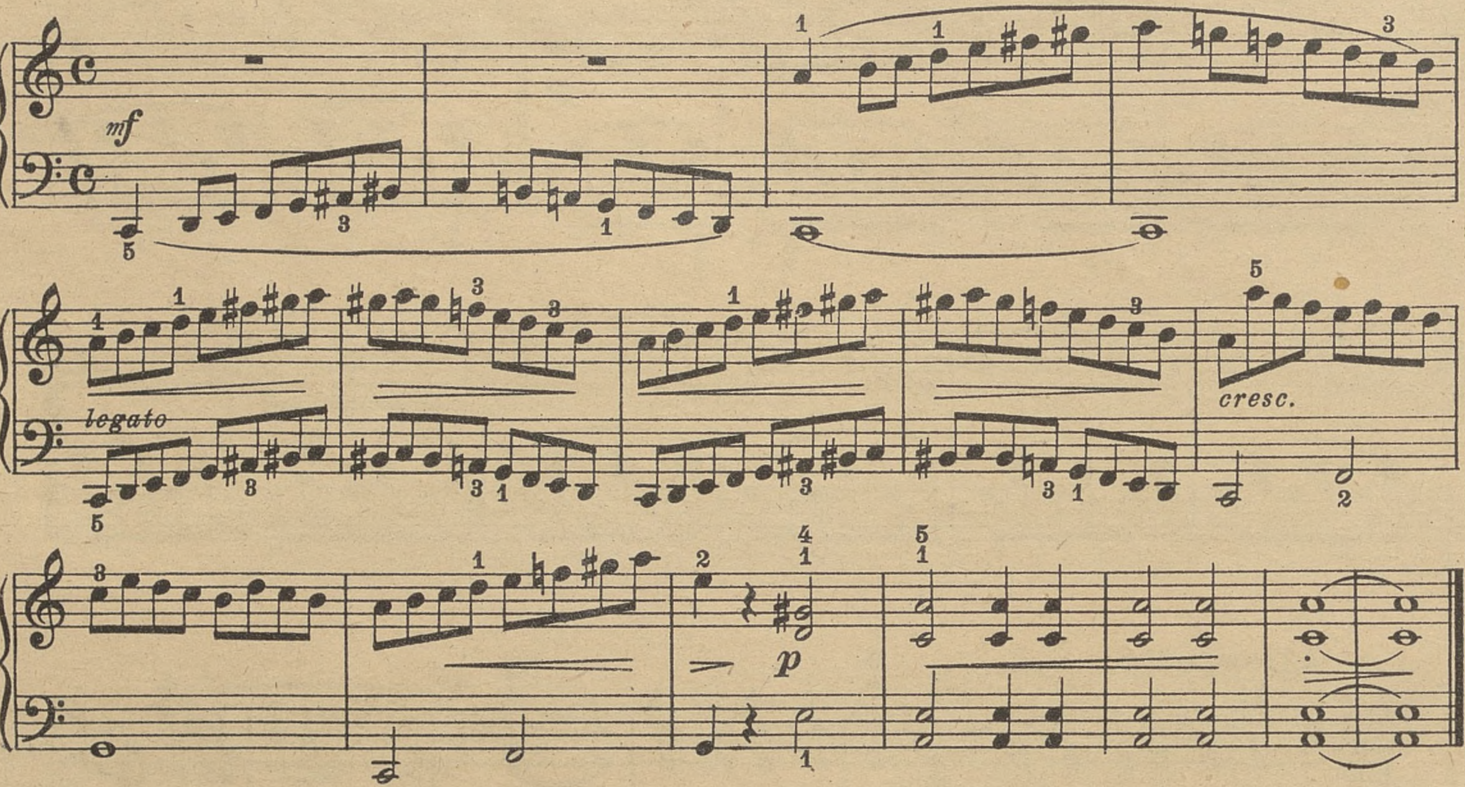
Andante.

89.
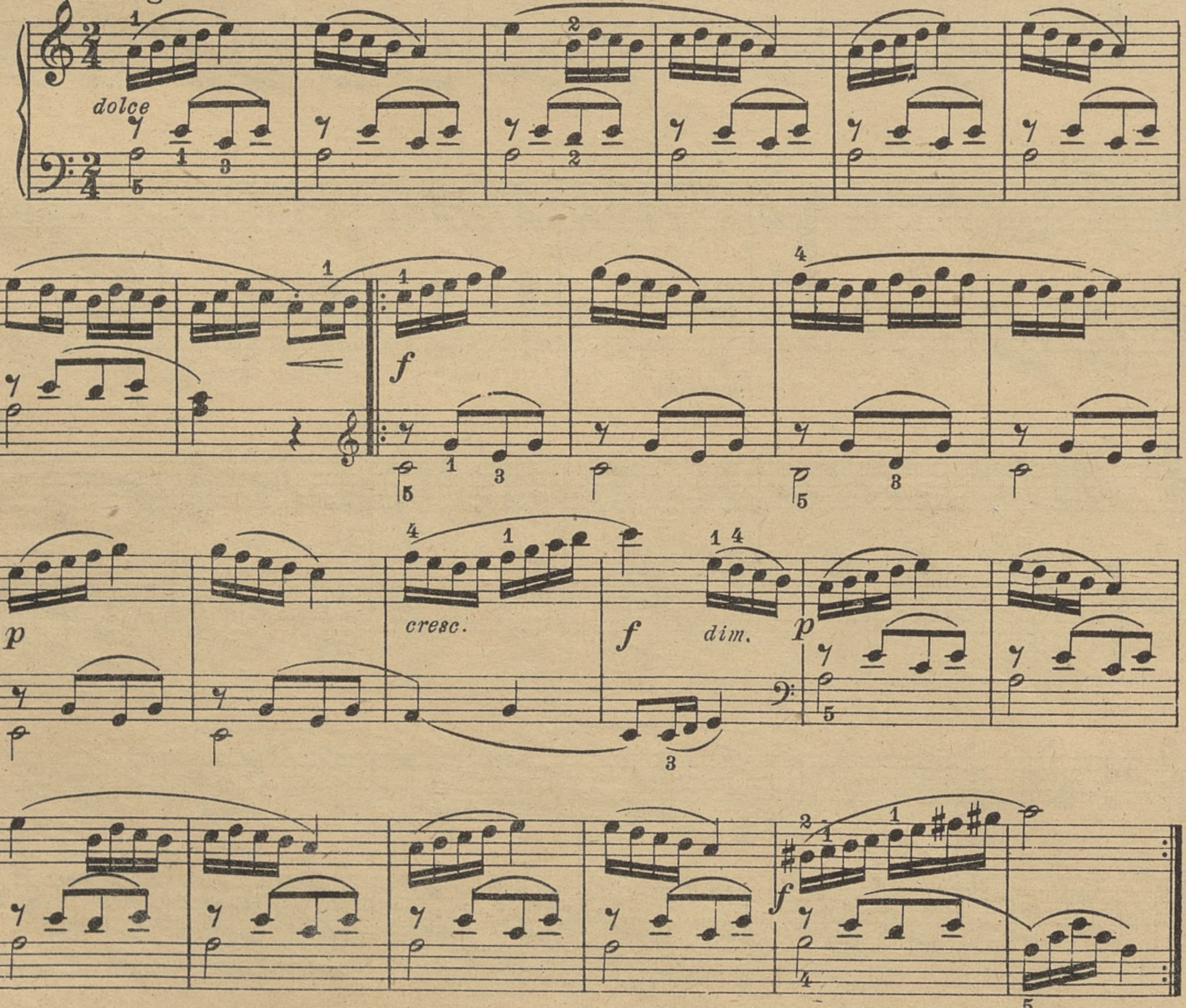



Allegretto.
90
f
legato
p
marcato
f
legato
p
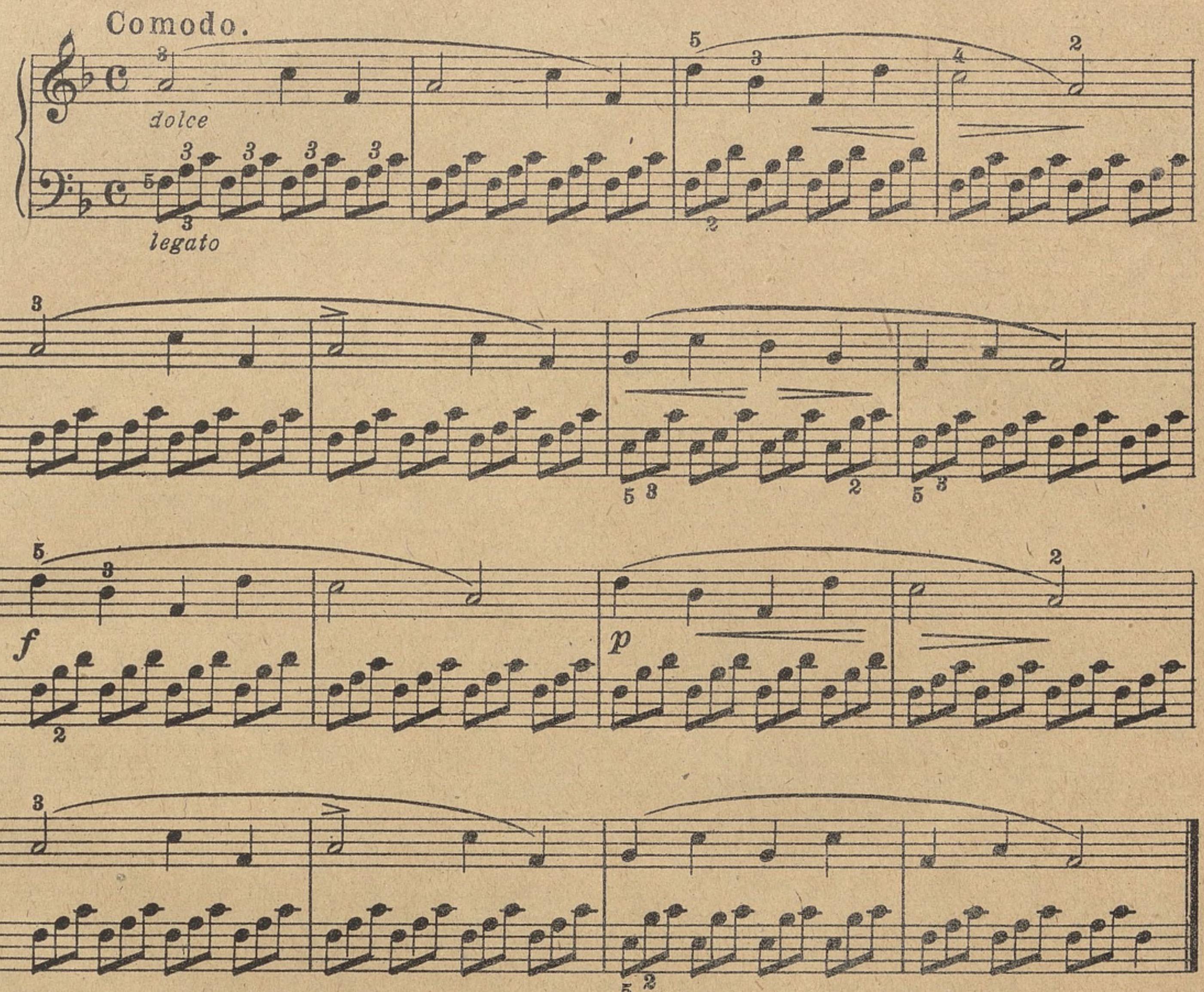
Gama A moll.
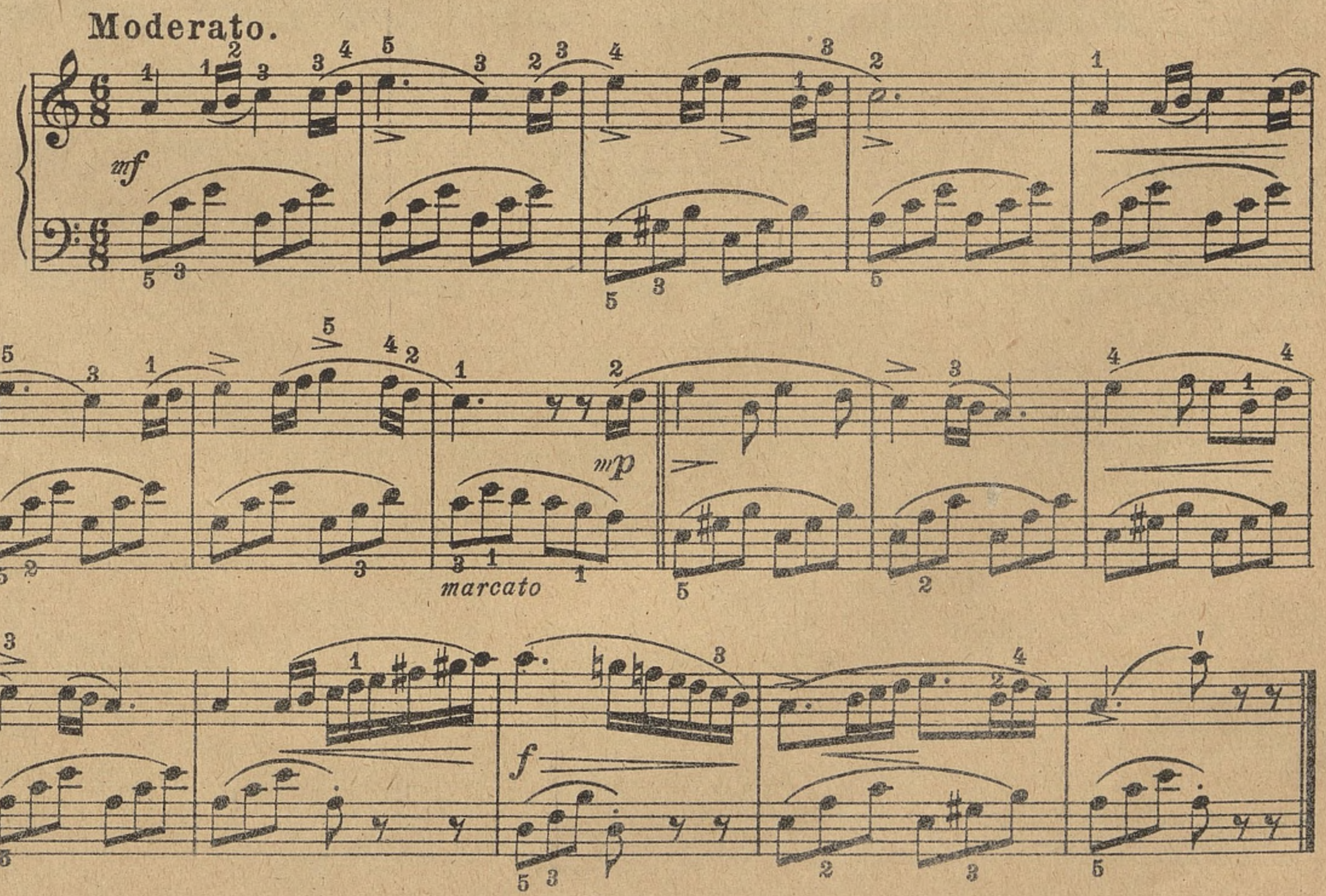


91. Allegretto.
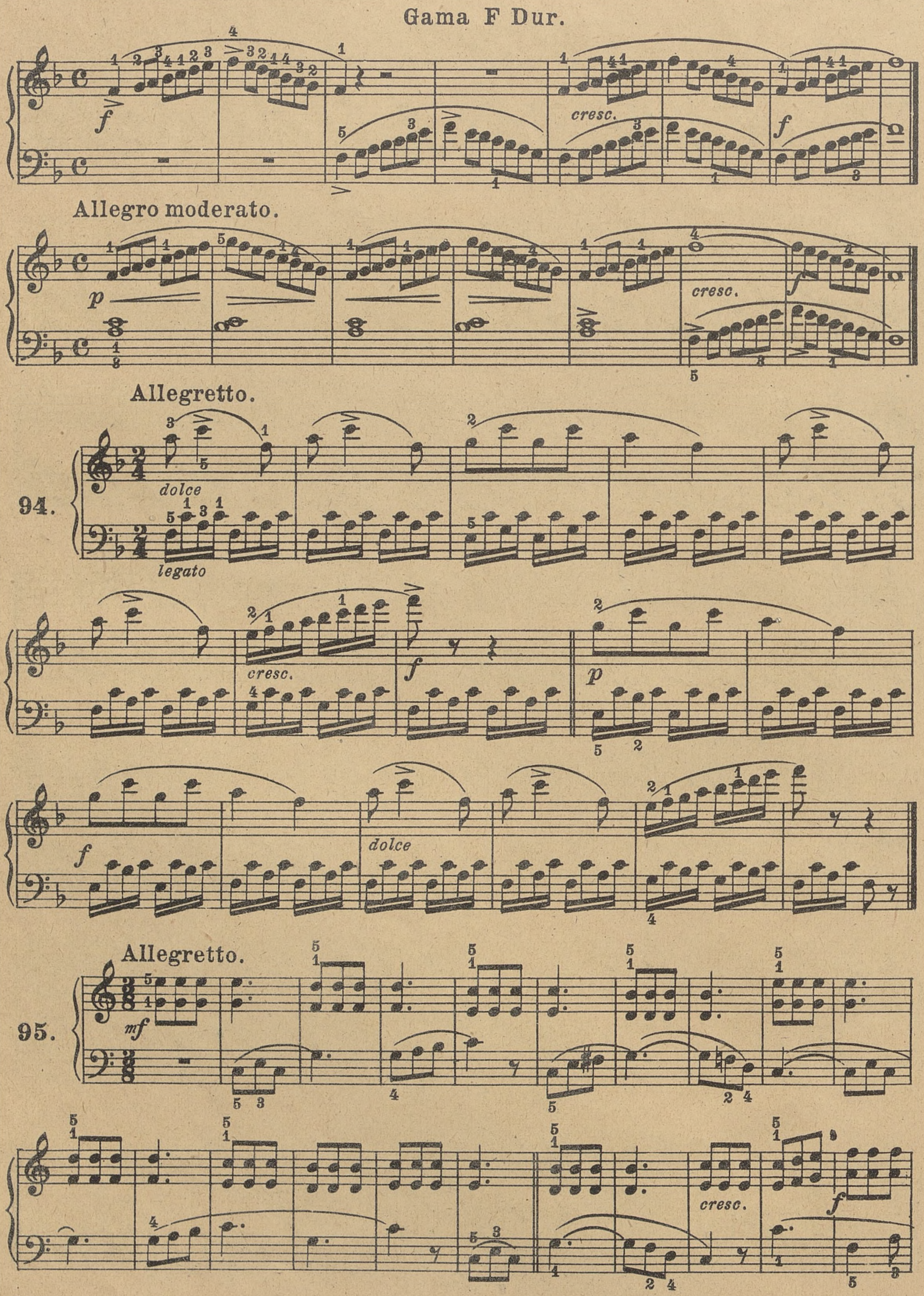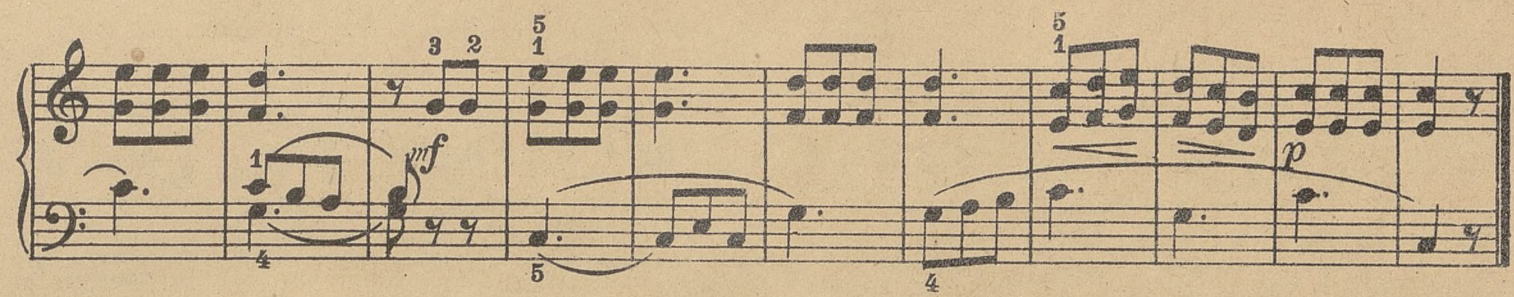


92.



93.

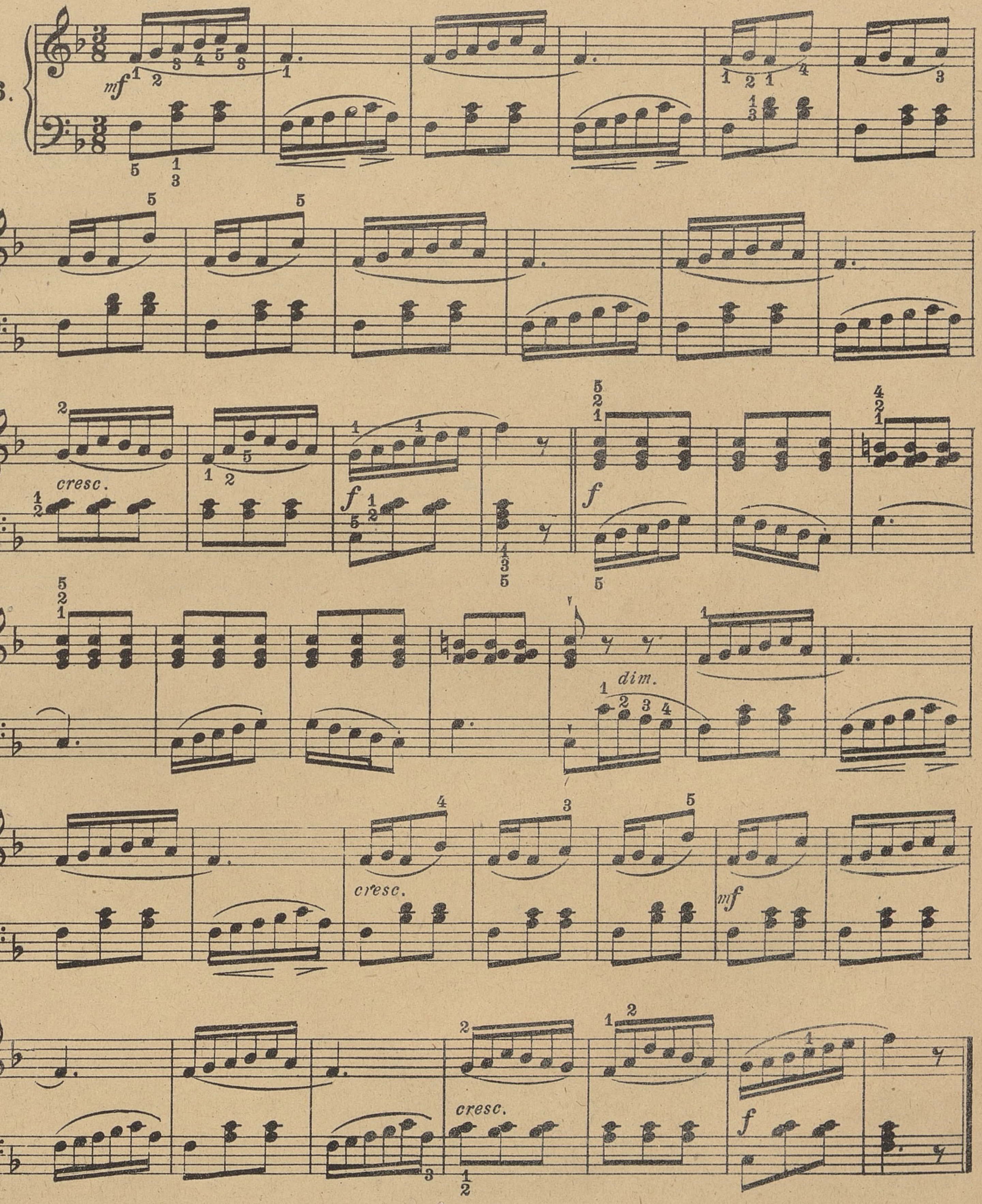


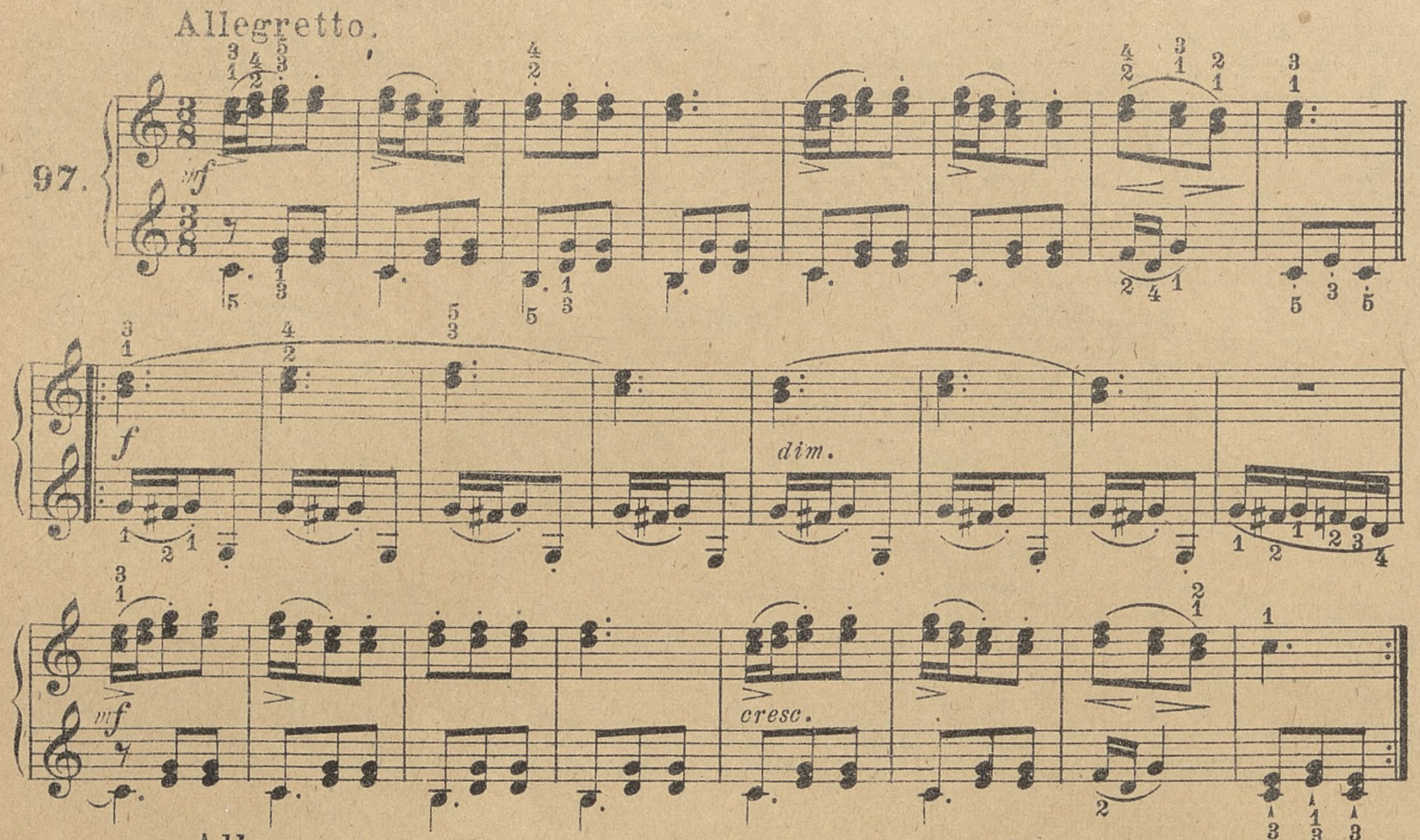

Gama F Dur.
cresc.
Allegro moderato.
cresc.
Allegretto.
94.
dolce
legato
cresc.
dolce
Allegretto.
95.
cresc.
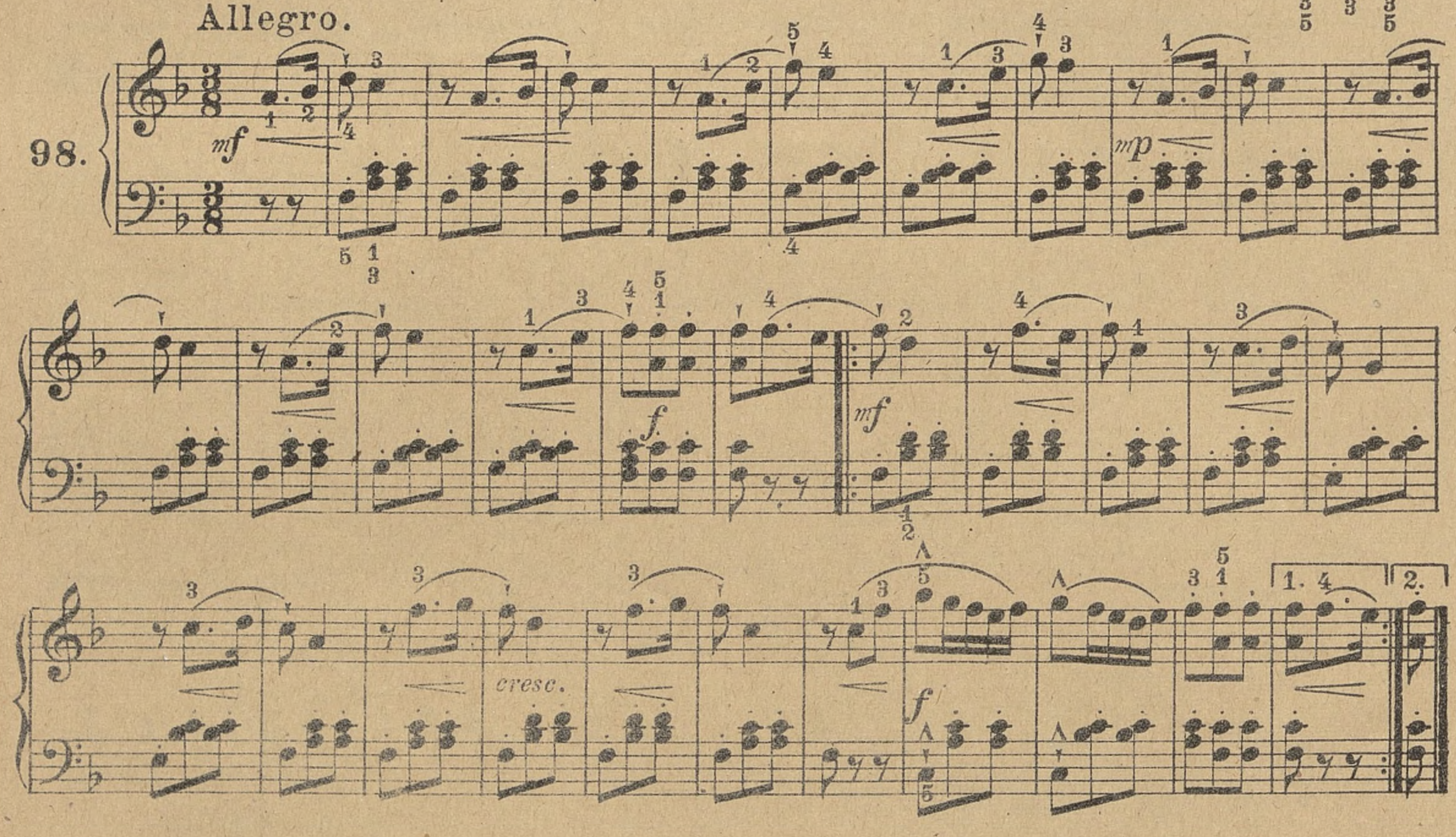


Allegro. (żywo
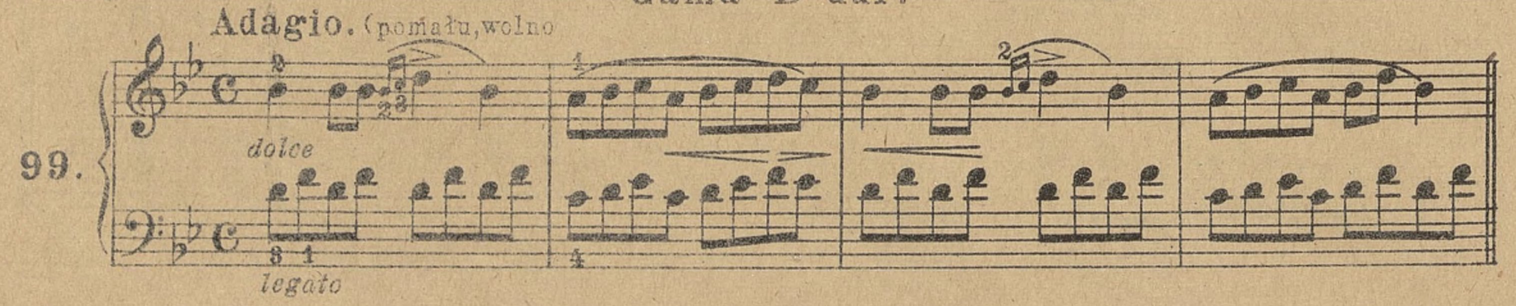
96.

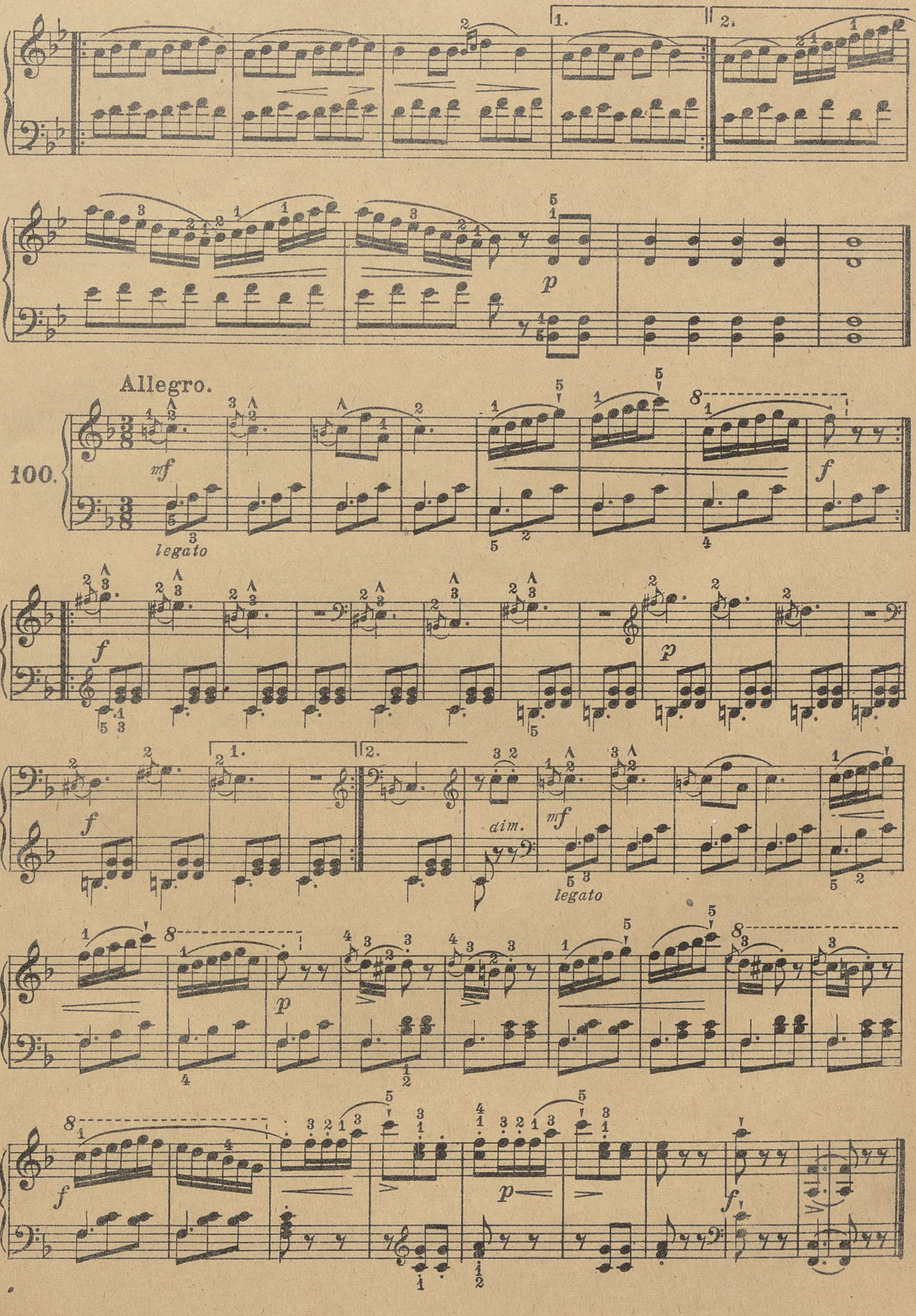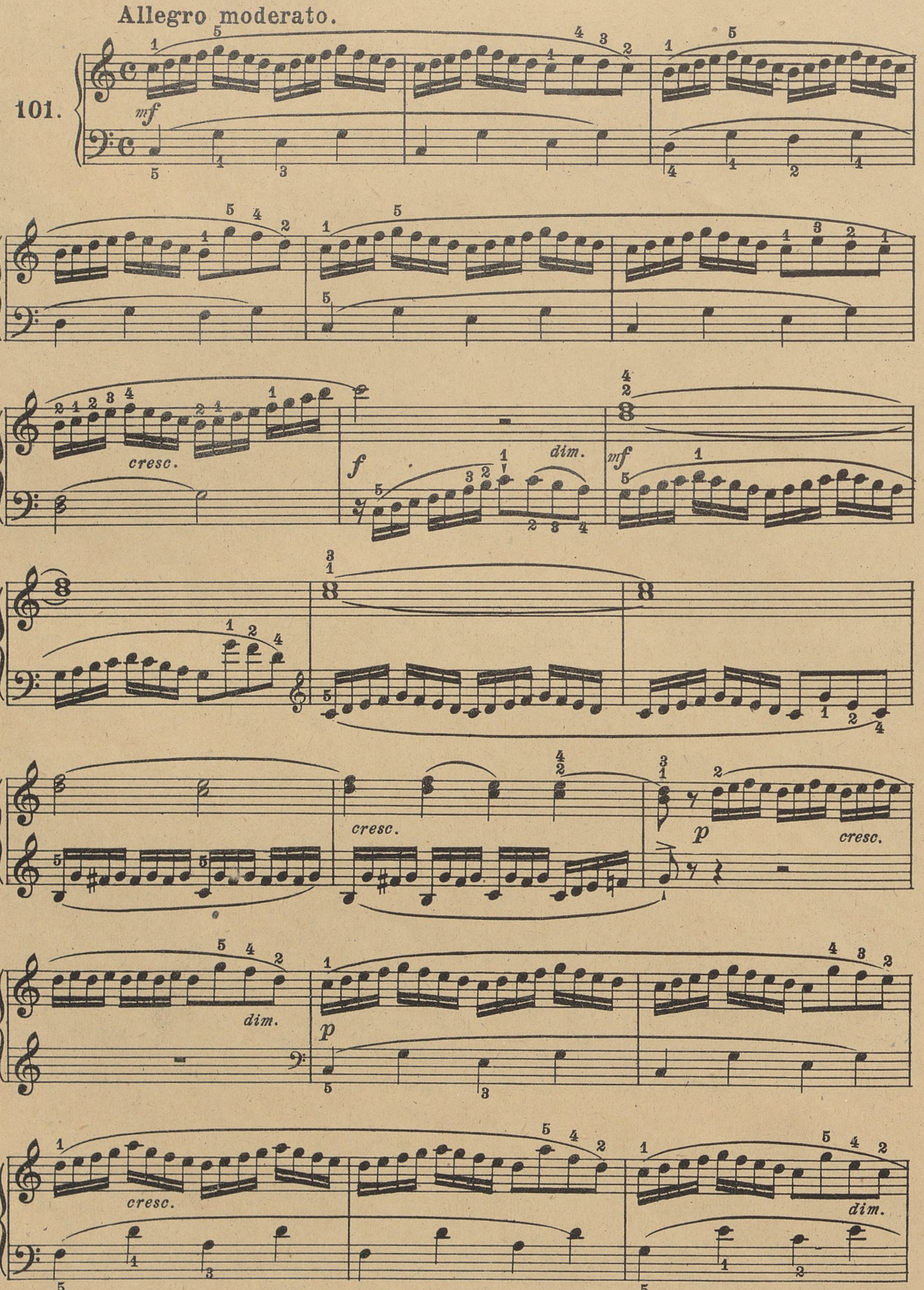



Allegretto.
97.
mf
f
dim.
mf
cresc.

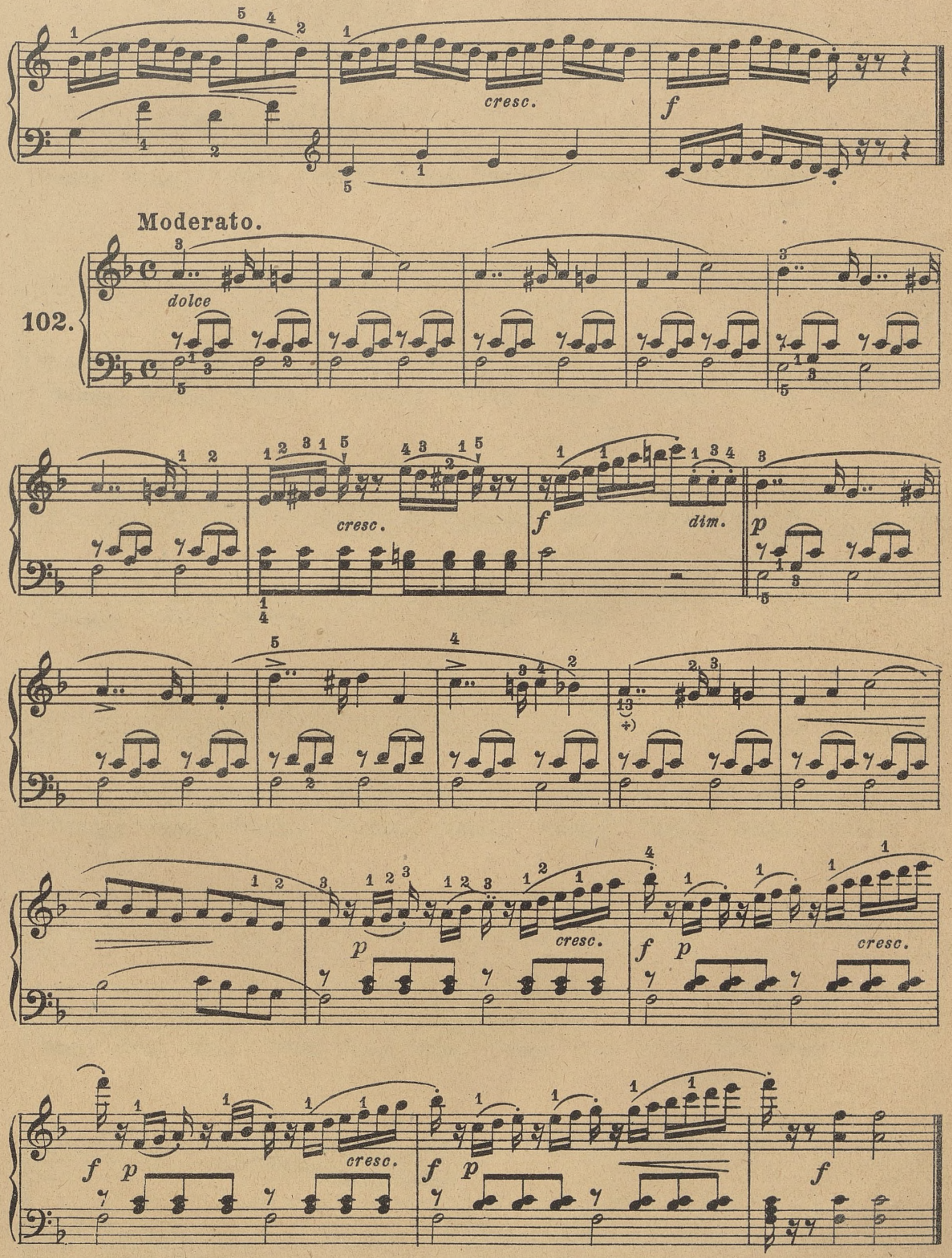

Allegro.
98.
mf
mp
f
mf
cresc.
f

Gama B dur.
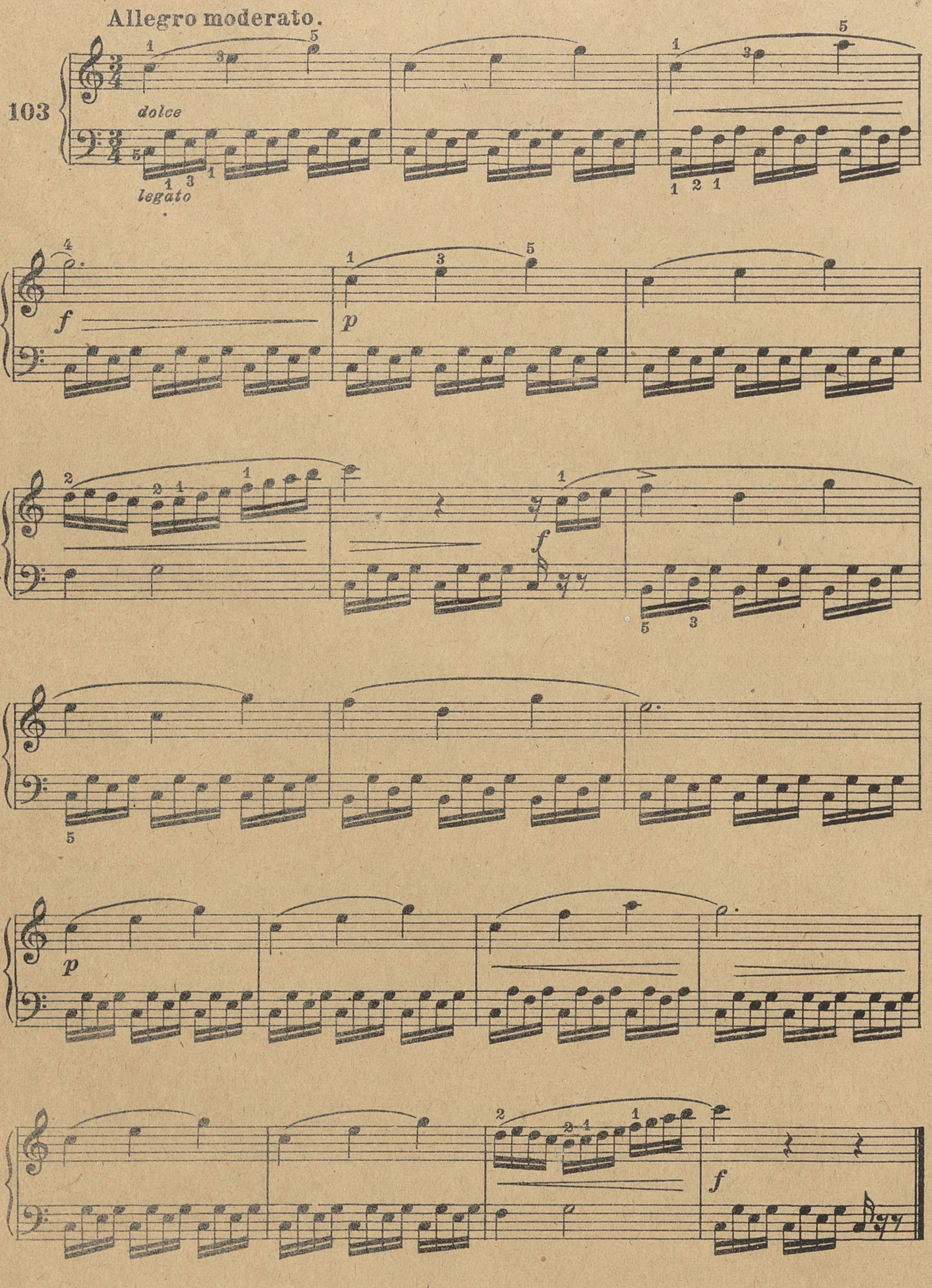

Adagio. (pomału, wolno
99.
dolce
legato


Allegro.
100.
mf
legato
f
p
dim.

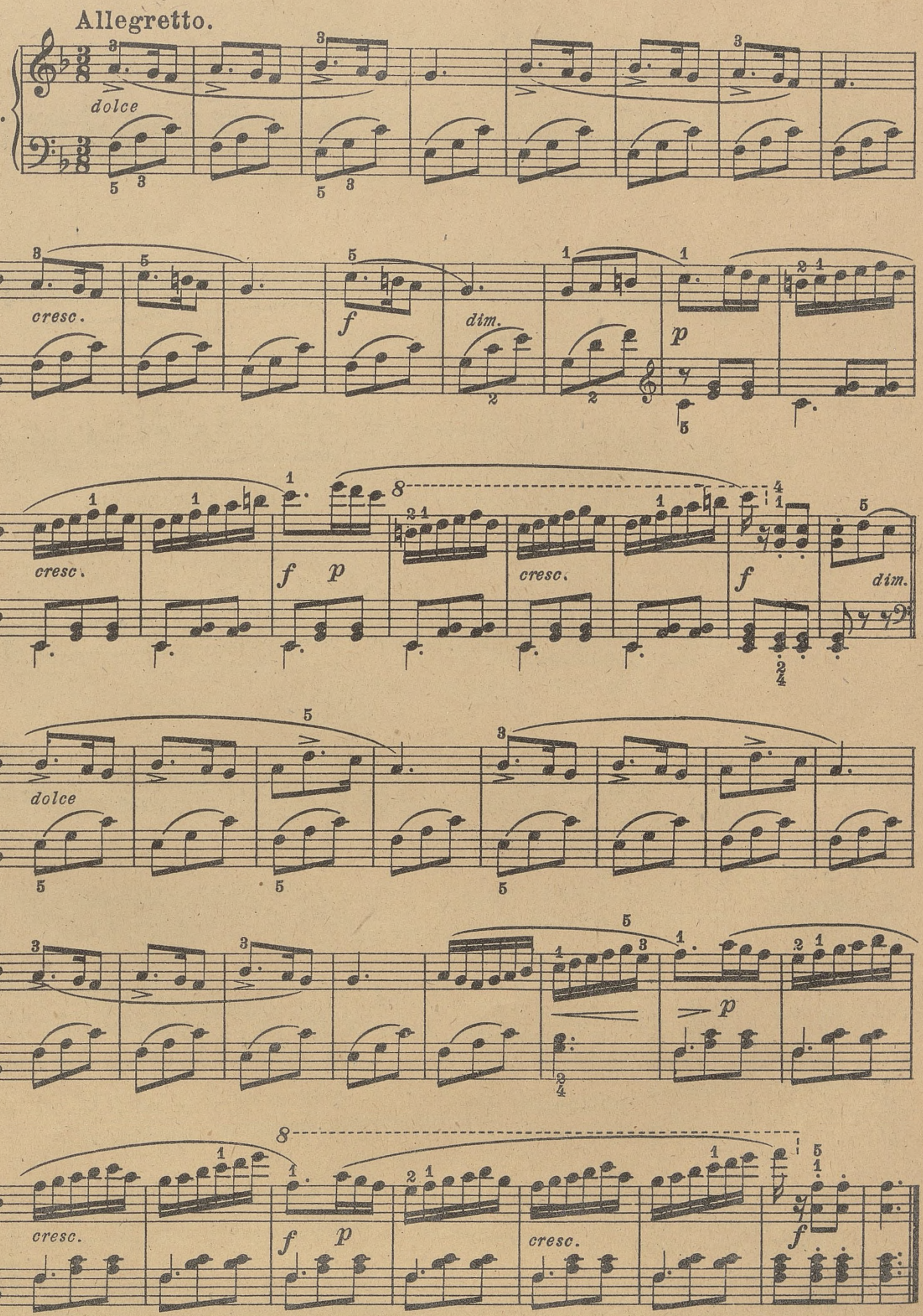

Allegro moderato.
101.
mf
cresc.
f
dim.
mf
cresc.
p
cresc.
dim.
p
cresc.
dim.



+) Zmiana palców na jednym klawiszu, bez ponownego jego uderzenia musi nastąpić bardzo szybko.


Allegro moderato.
103
dolce
legato
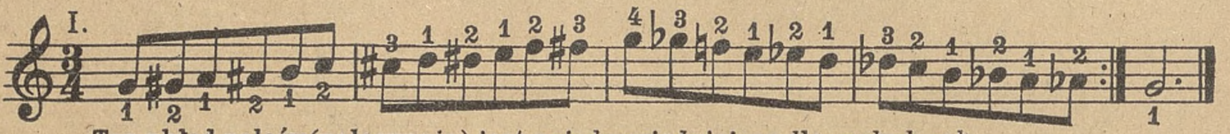
104.



Allegretto.
dolce
cresc.
f
dim.
p
cresc.
f p
cresc.
f
dim.
dolce
p
cresc.
f p
cresc.
f
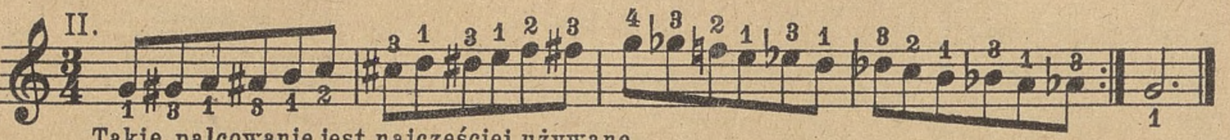
Gamy chromatyczne.

Tylko prawą ręką.
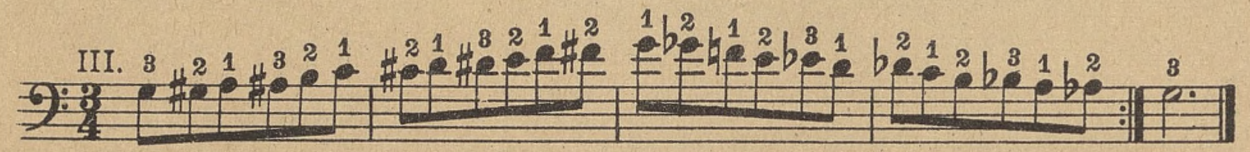


Ten układ palców(palcowanie) jest najodpowiedniejszy dla małych rąk.

Tylko prawą ręką.
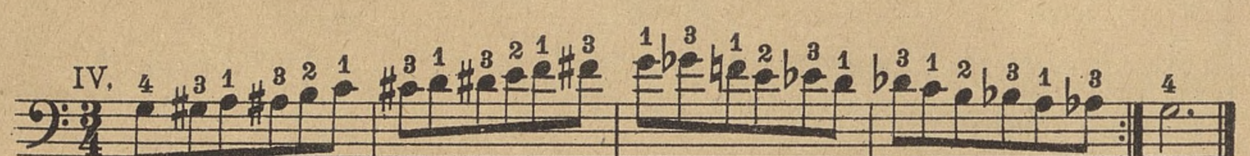


Takie palcowanie jest najczęściej używane.

Tylko lewą ręką.
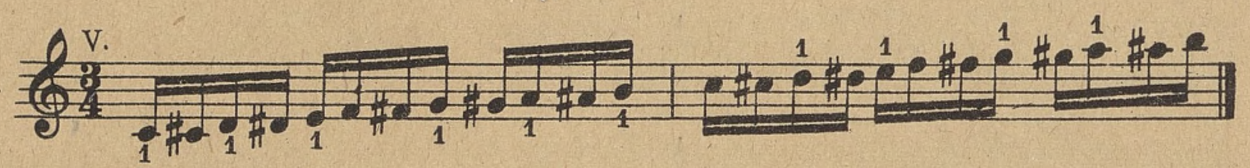


Ten układ palców(palcowanie) jest najodpowiedniejszy dla małych rąk.

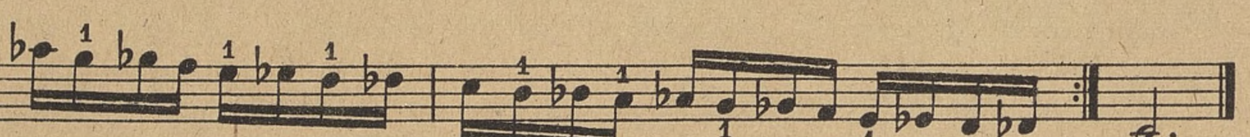
Tylko lewą ręką.



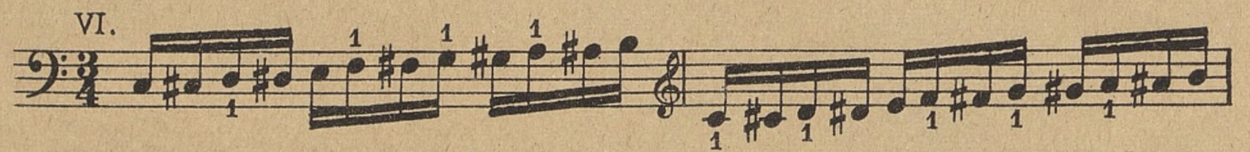
Takie palcowanie jest najczęściej używane.

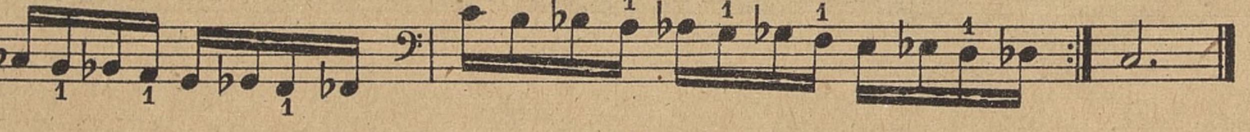
Tylko prawą ręką.
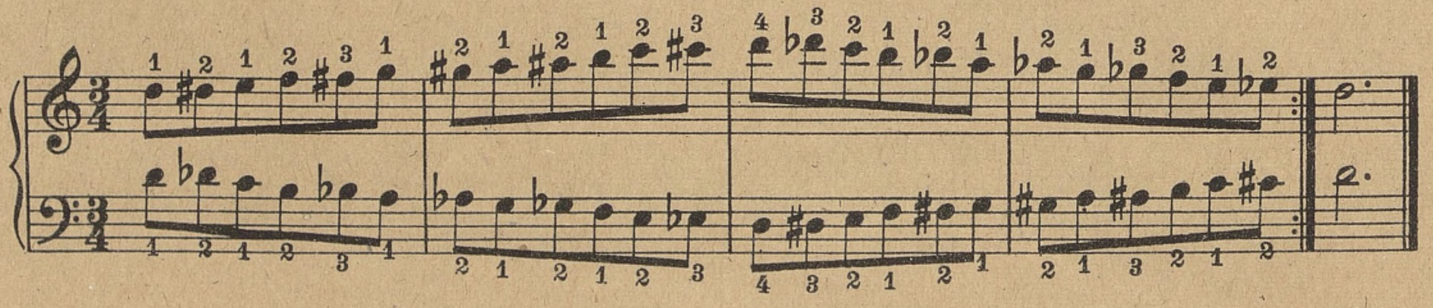




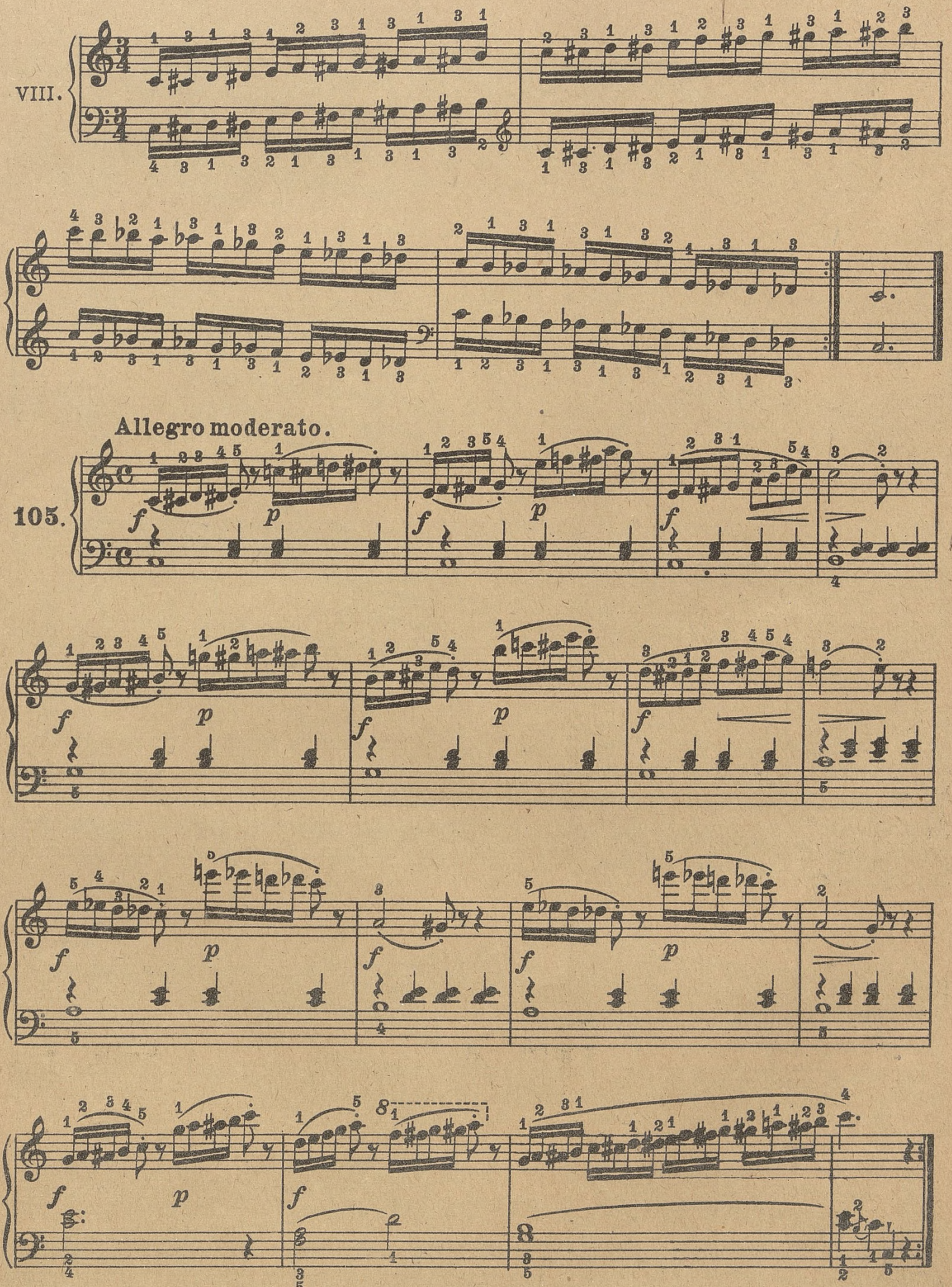
Tylko lewą ręką.
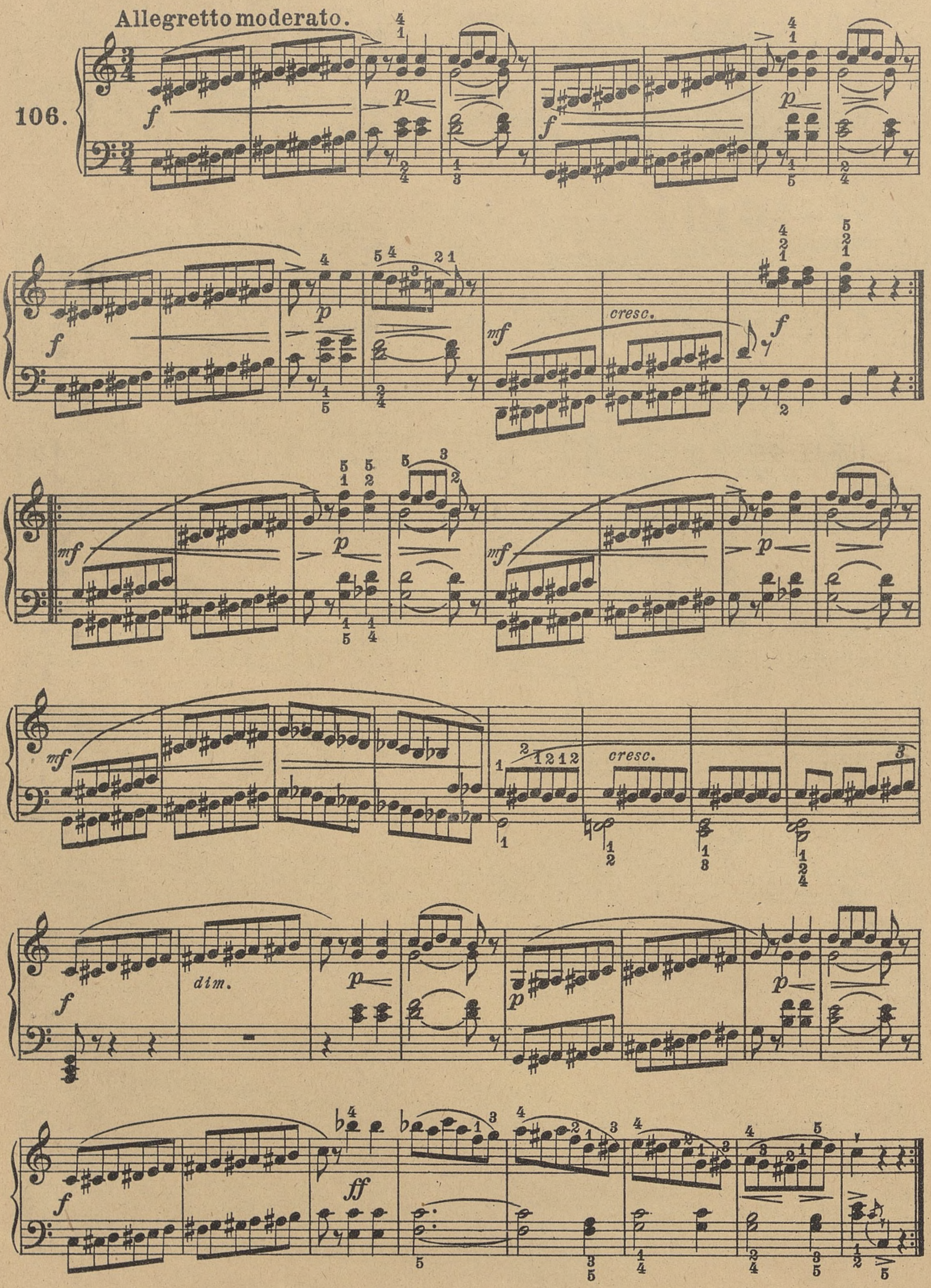




VII.




VIII.
Allegro moderato.
105.


Allegretto moderato.
106.
cresc.
cresc.
dim.
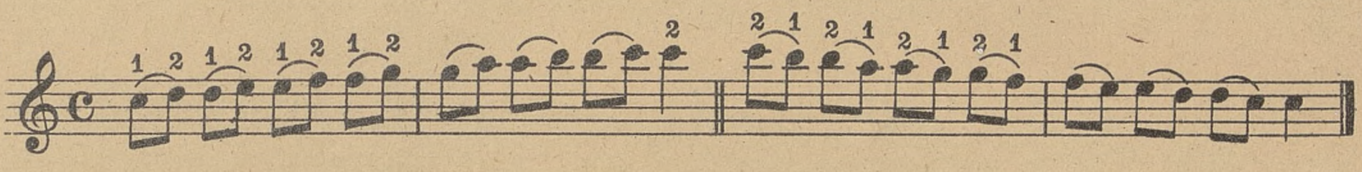
Dodatek.

Ćwiczenia, które należy włączyć w odpowiednie miejsca i dokładnie wyćwiczyć.
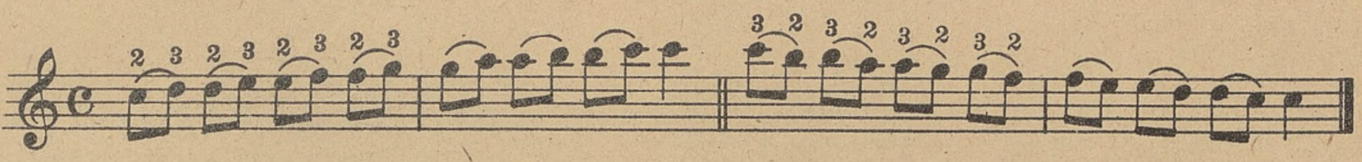
Tylko prawą ręką.

Każdy numer należy kilkakrotnie powtórzyć. Można je także rozszerzyć na więcej oktaw, a wszystkie należy grać *sempre legato*.
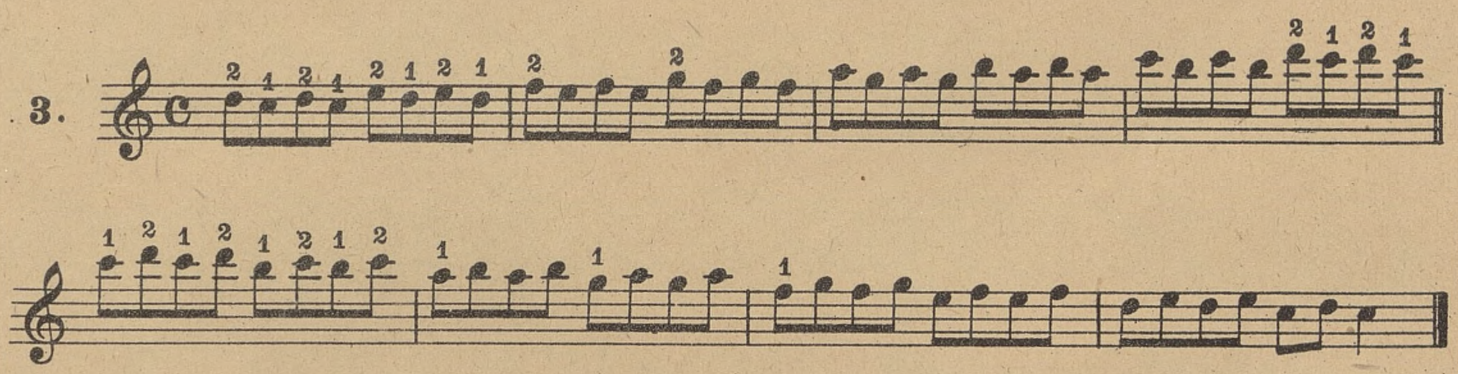
1.
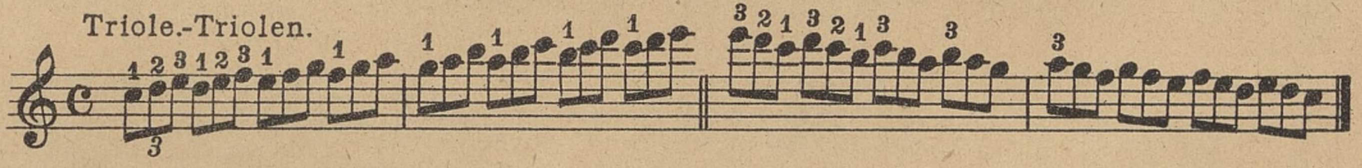


2.
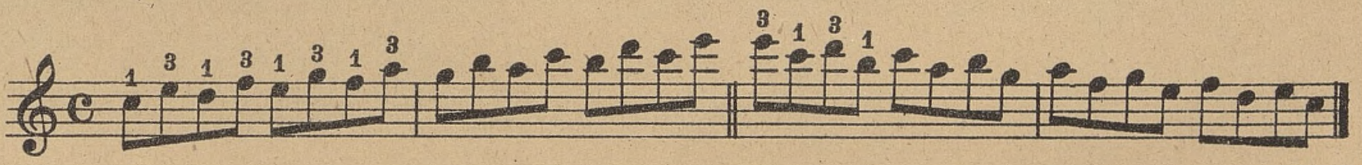


3.
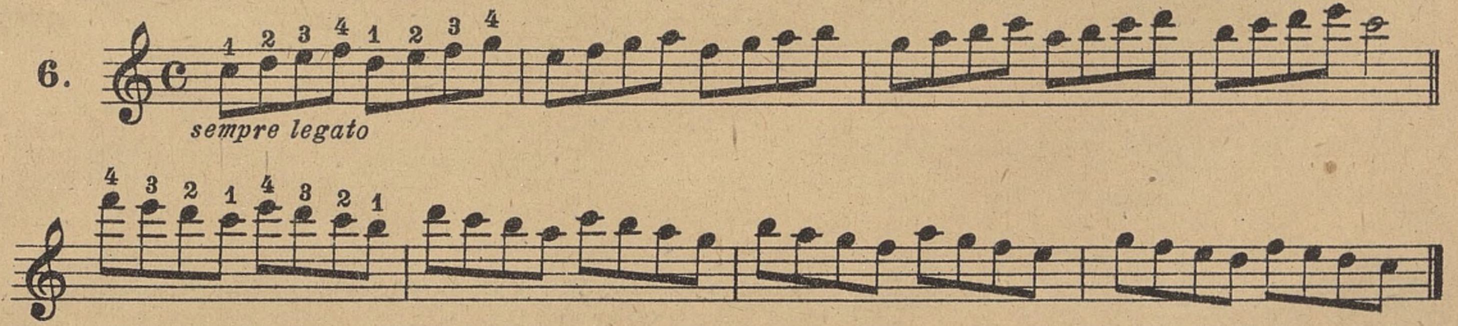


4.

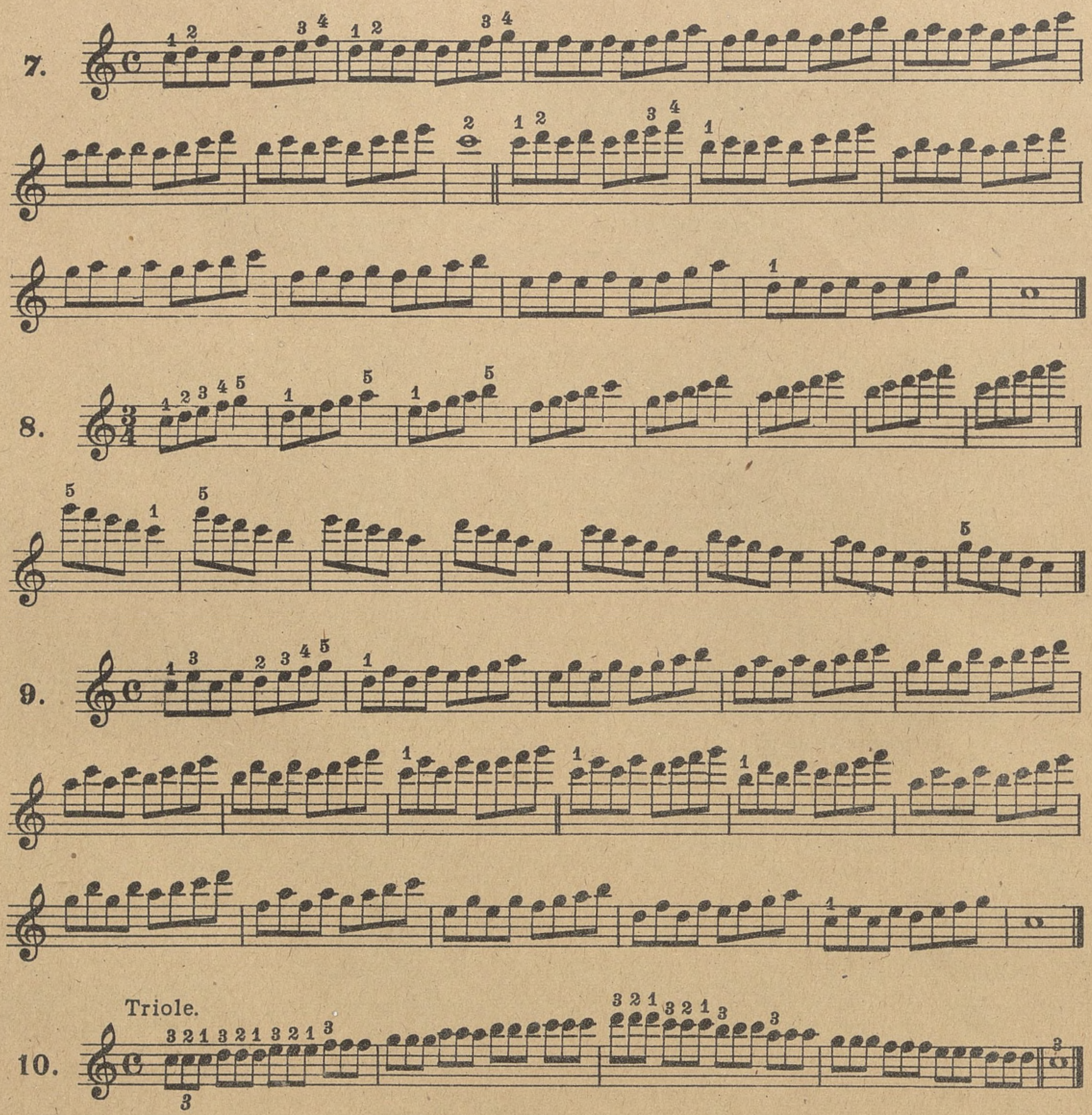


5.
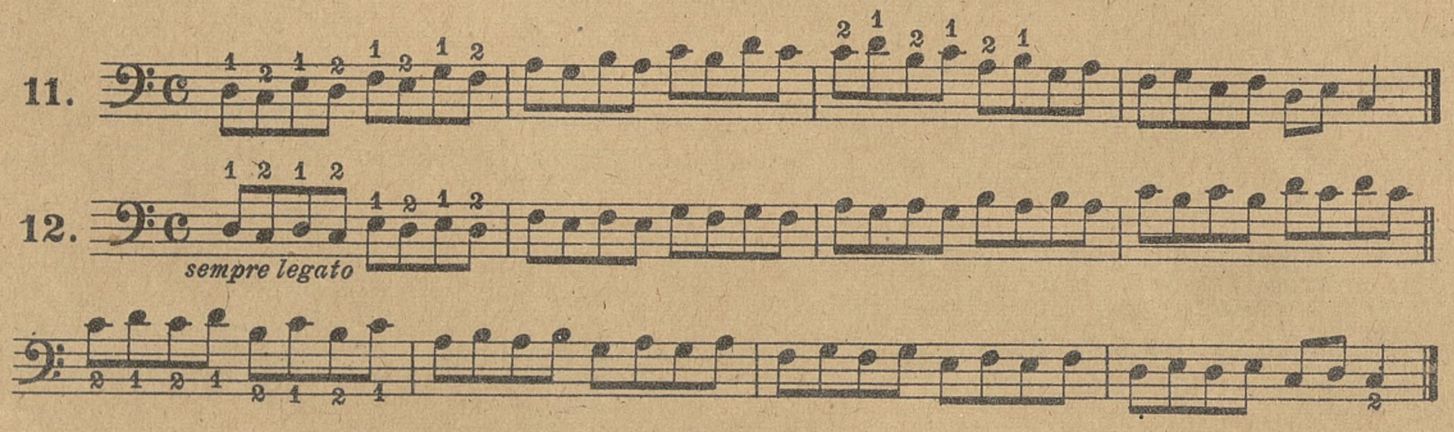


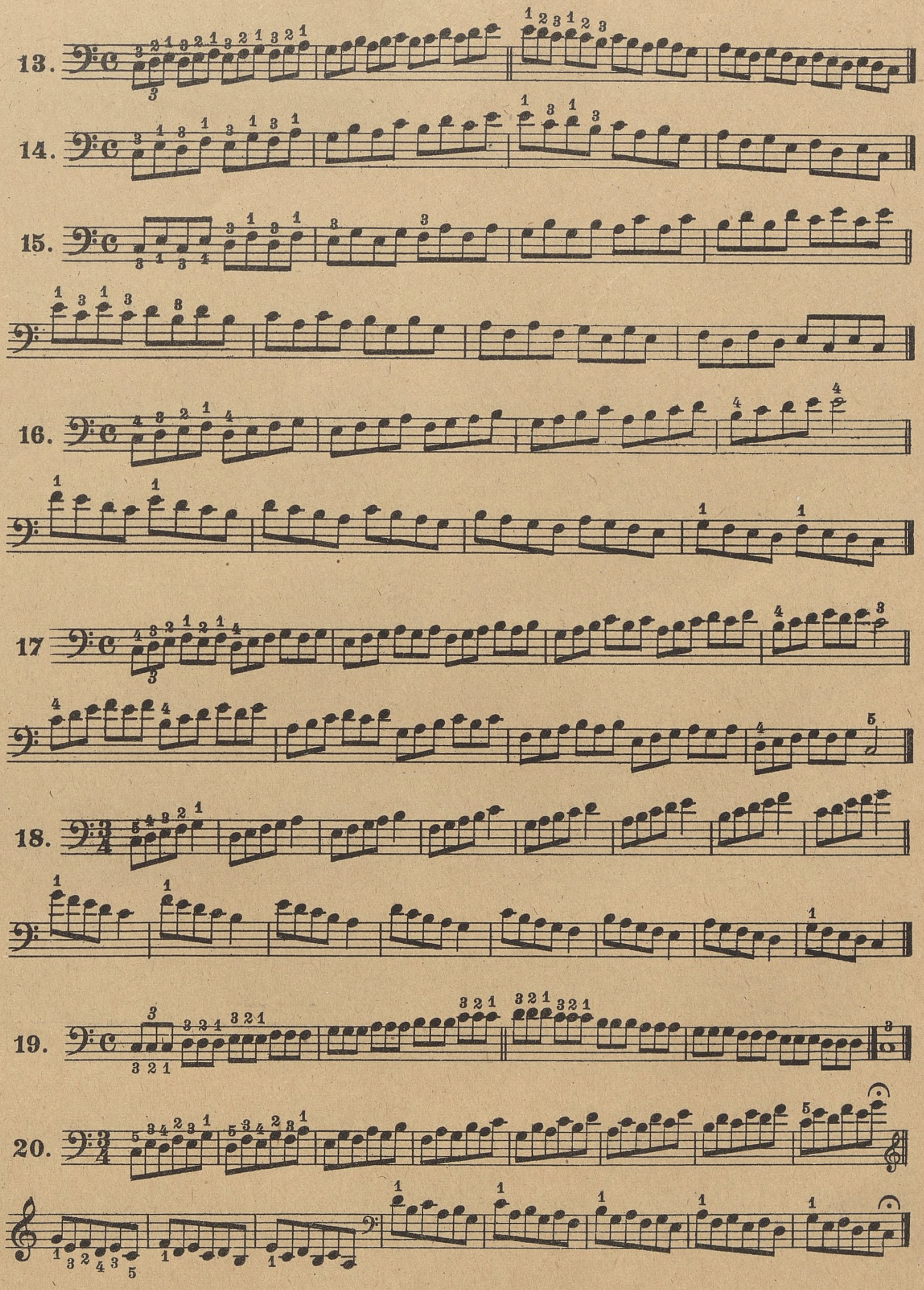
6.





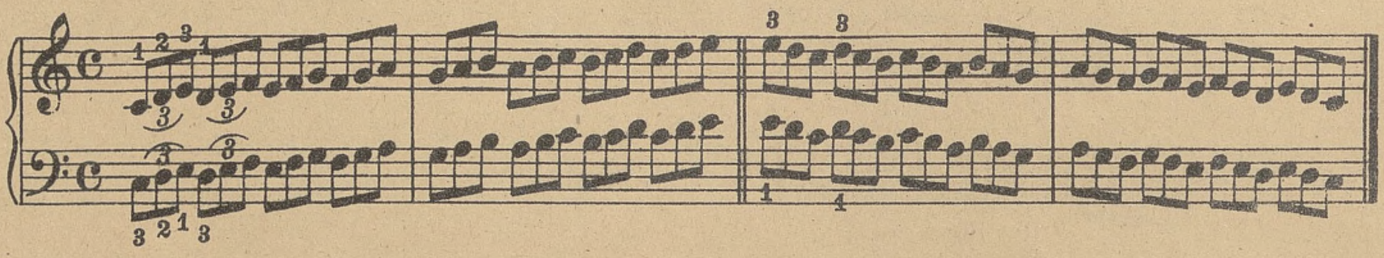
Tylko lewą ręką



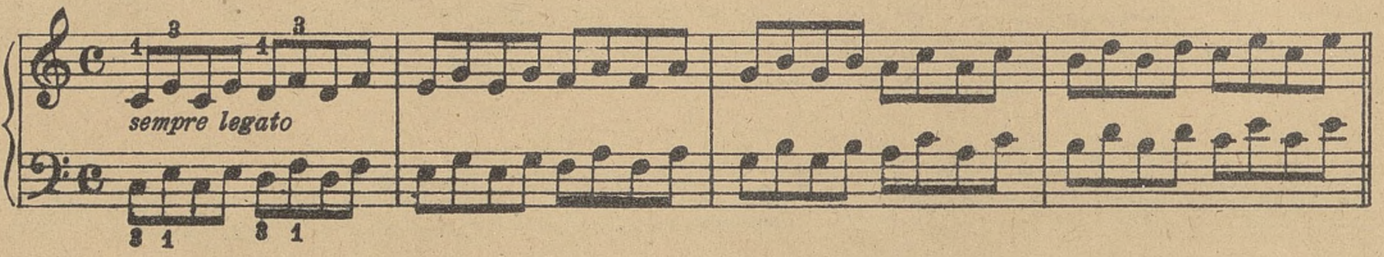

13.
14.
15.
16.
17
18.
19.
20.
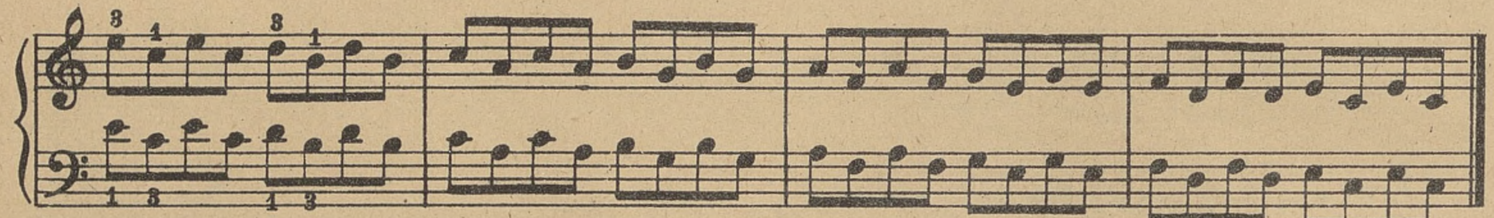
Na obie ręce.

21.
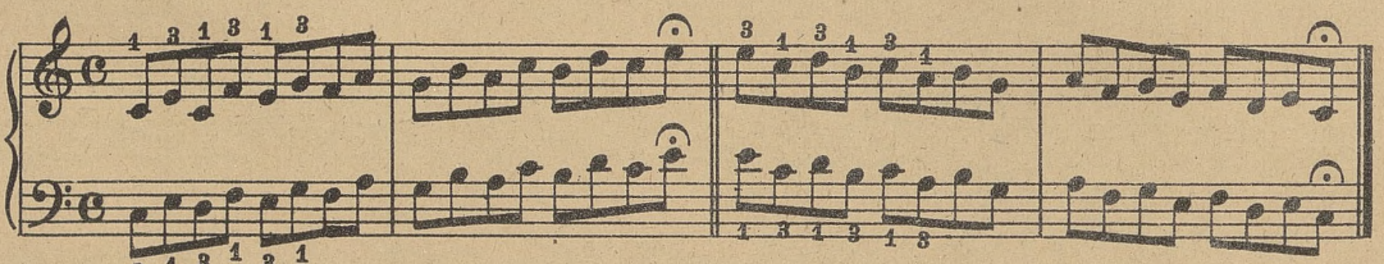


22.
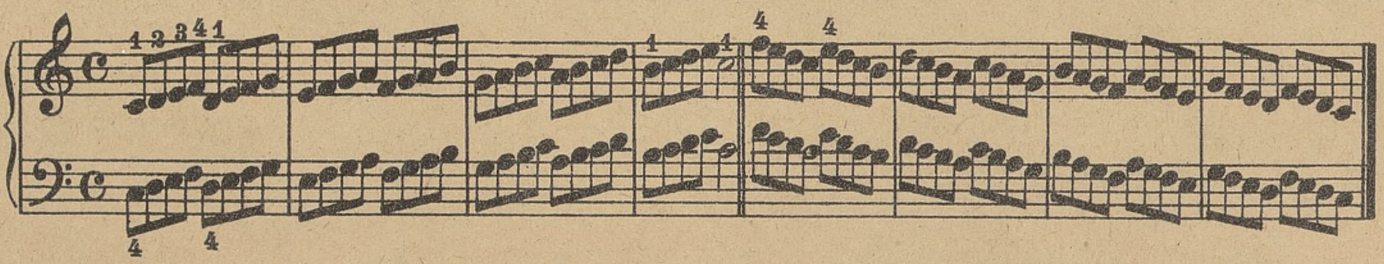




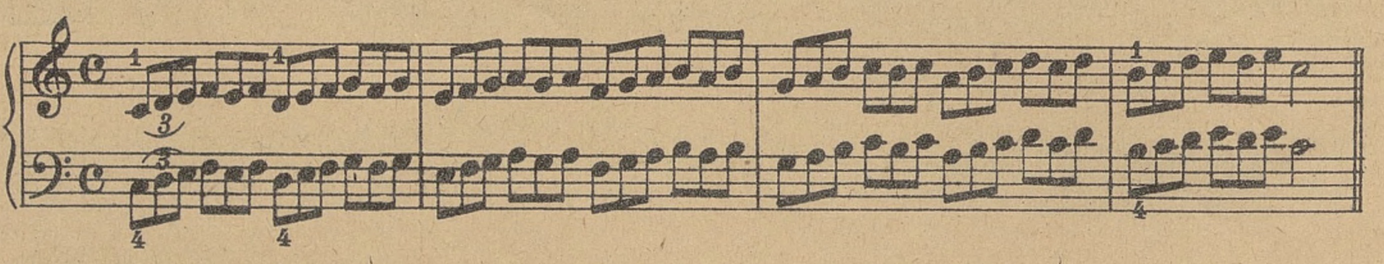
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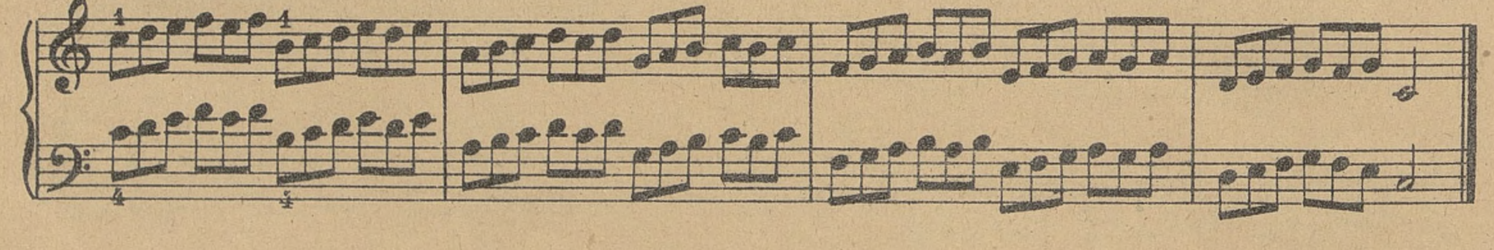


24.
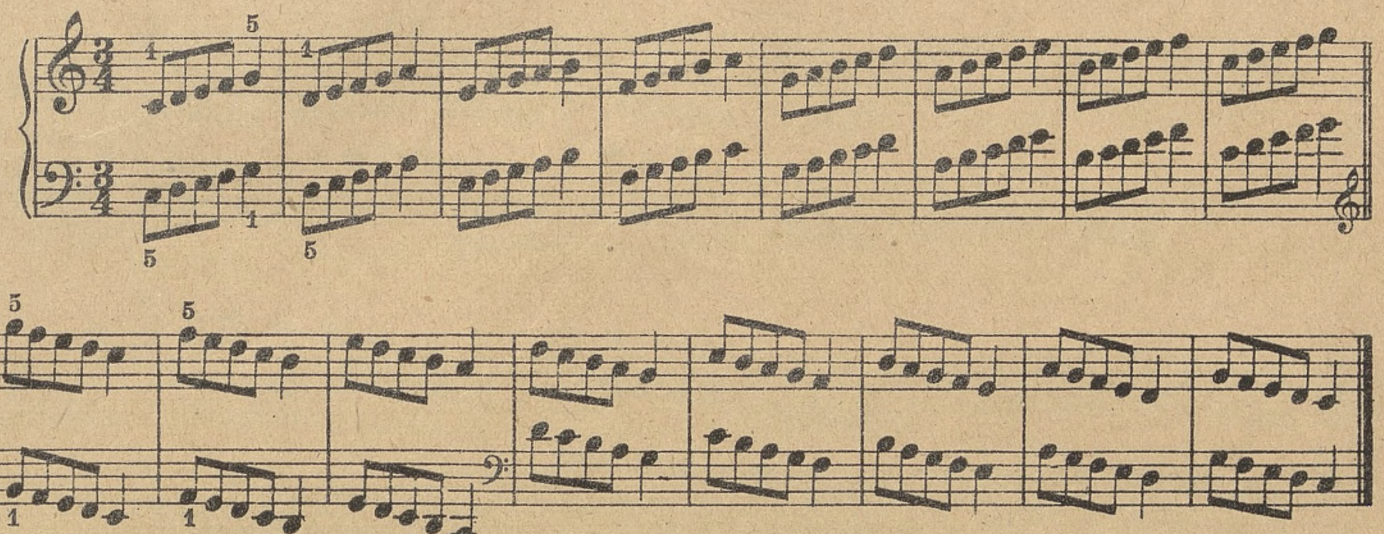


25.
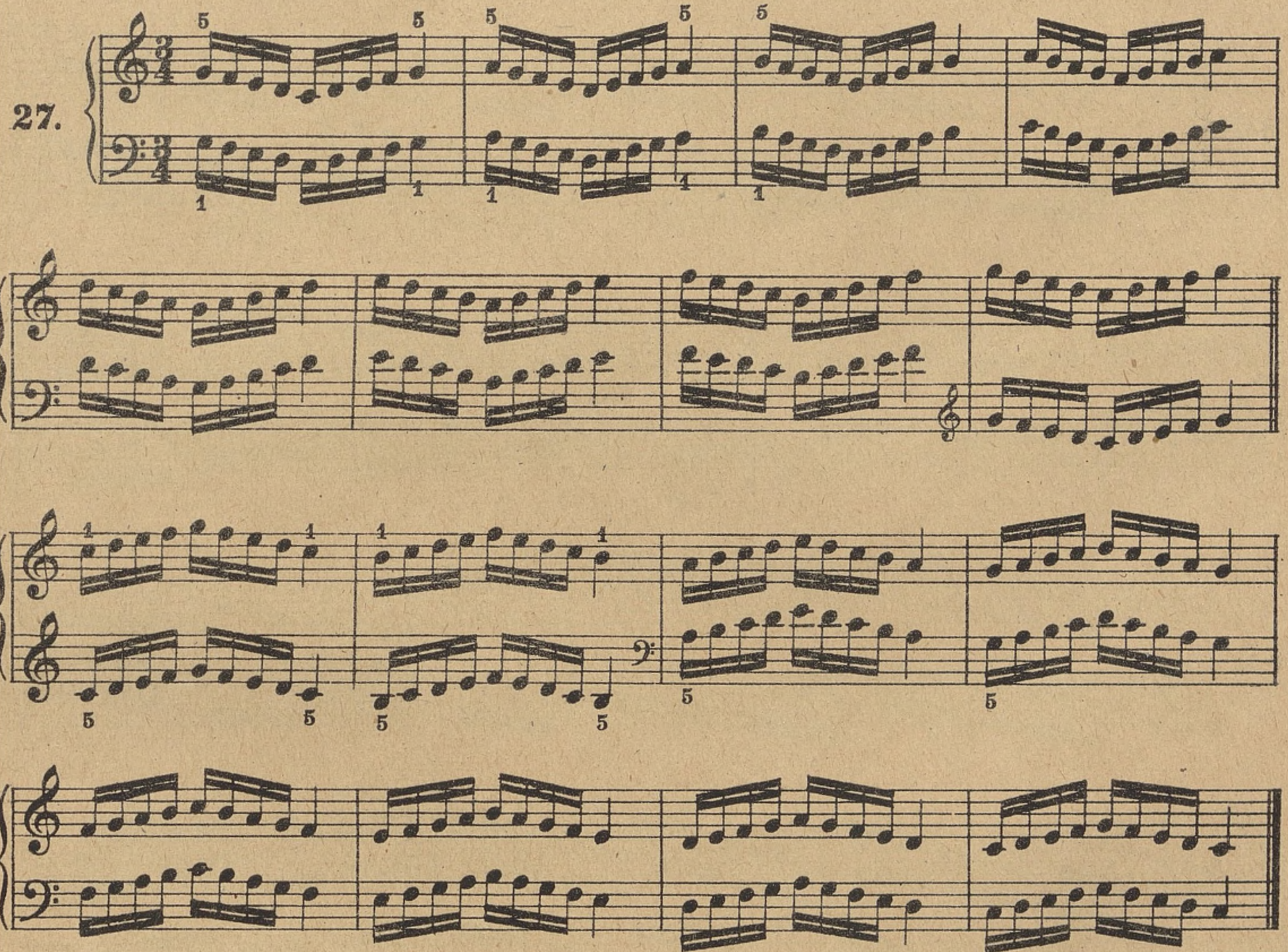




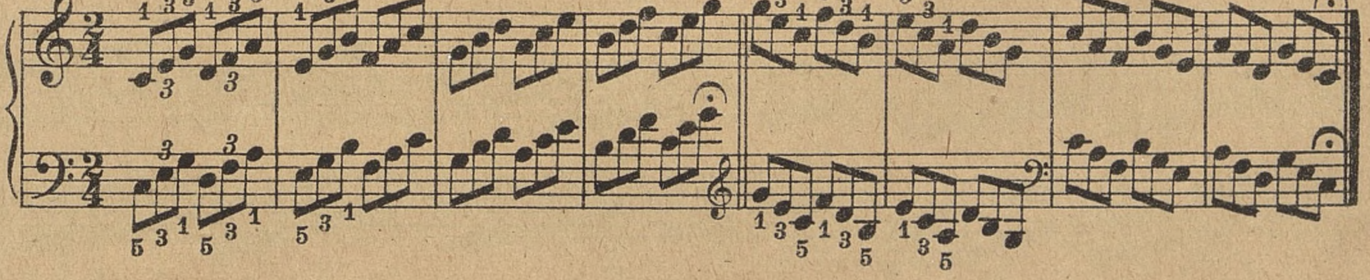
26.

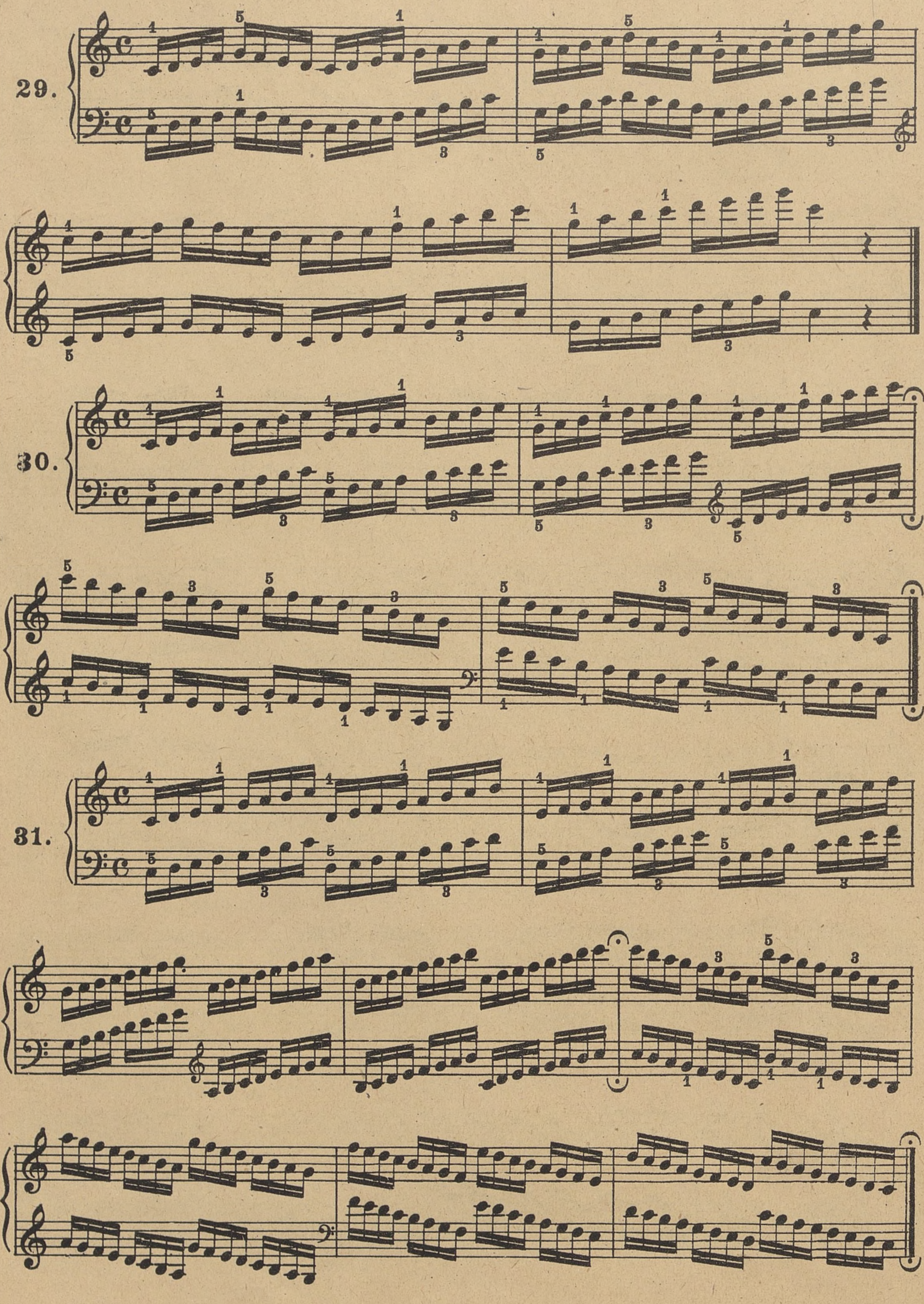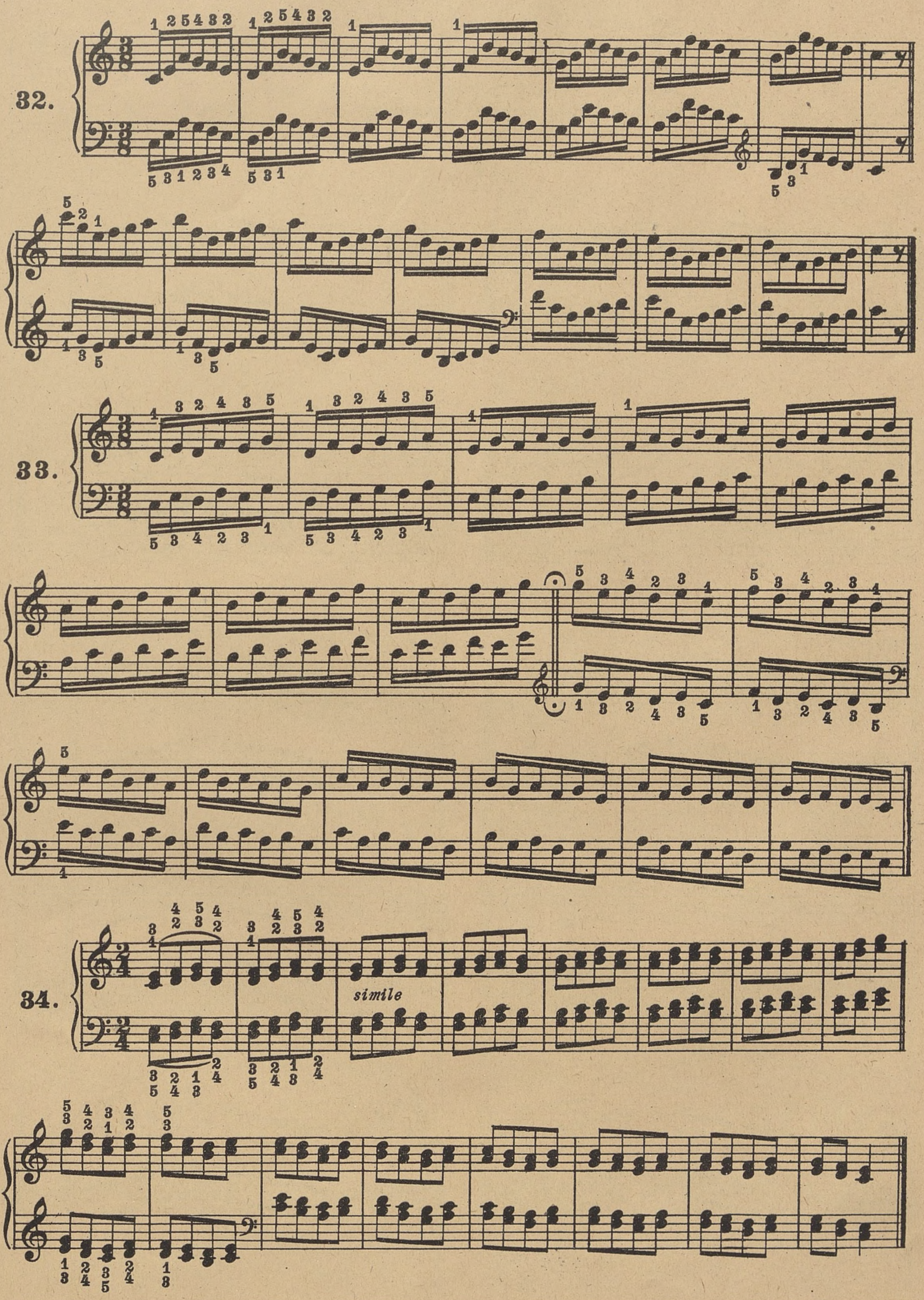


27.



28.
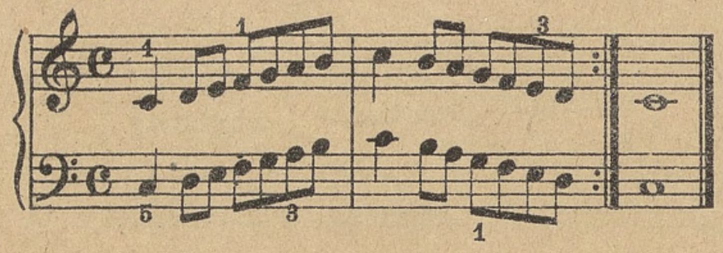



29.
30.
31.


32.
33.
34.
simile
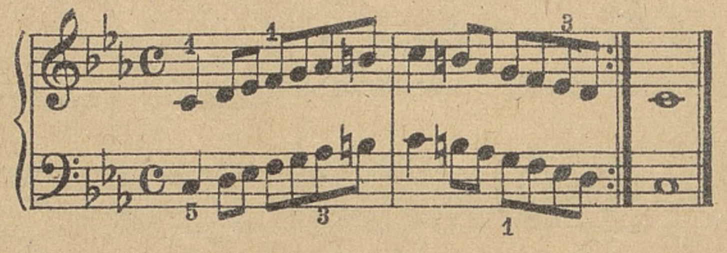
24 durowych (majorowych) i mollowych (minorowych) harmonicznych gam,

ułożonych według podobieństwa palcowania i dla porównania gam durowych z mollowymi.
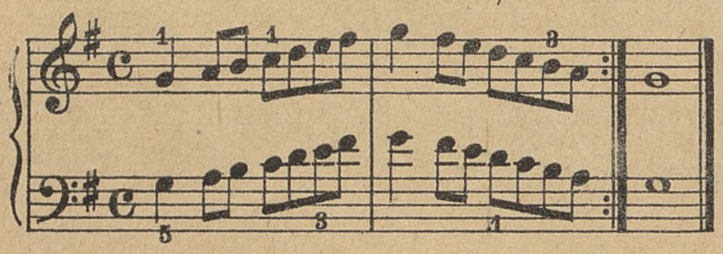
1. C dur.
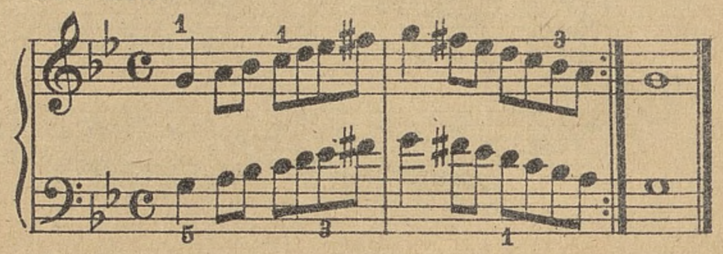


2. C moll.



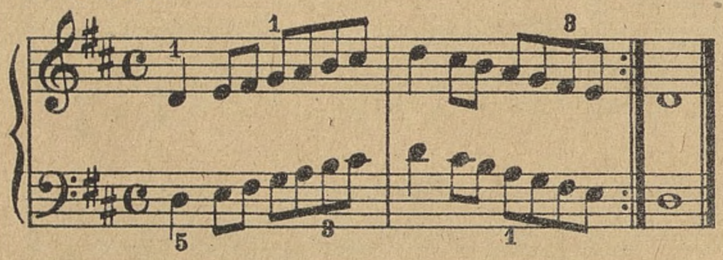
3. G dur.
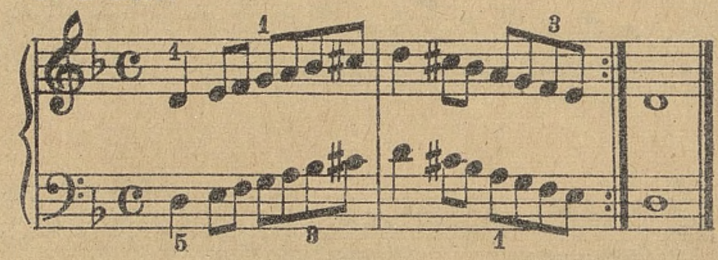


4. G moll.
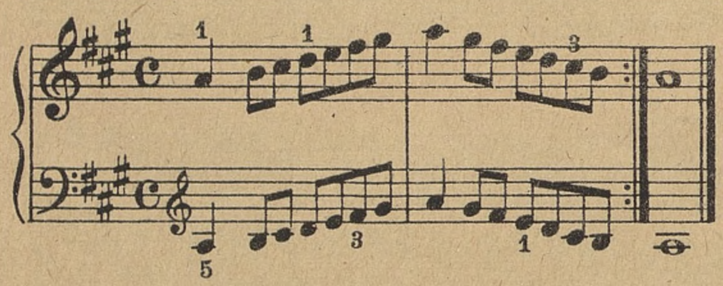


5. D dur.
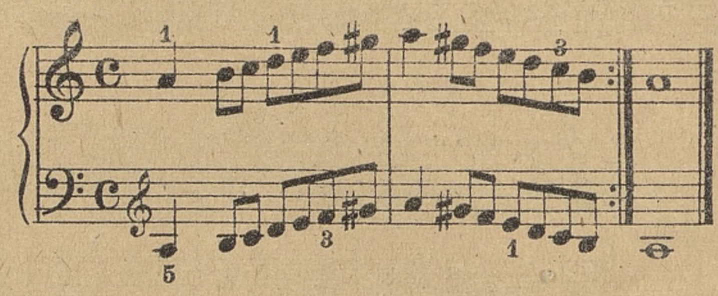


6. D moll.
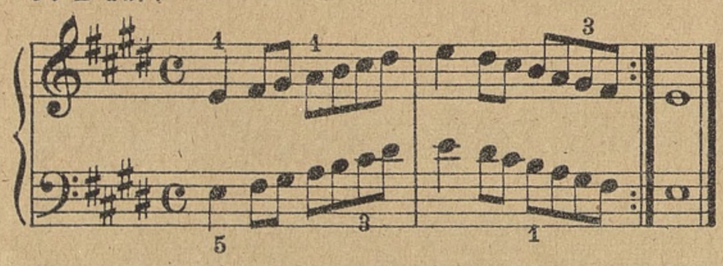


7. A dur.
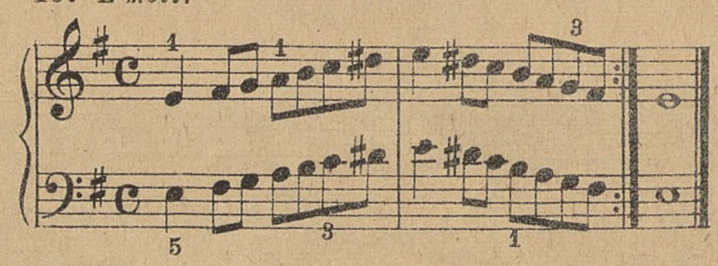


8. A moll.



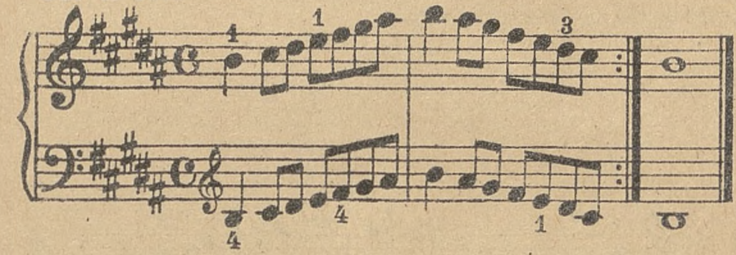
9. E dur.
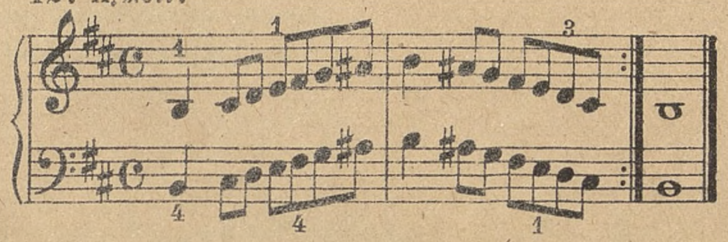


10. E moll.
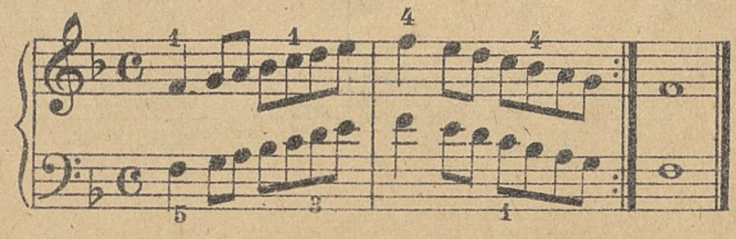


11. *H dur.*
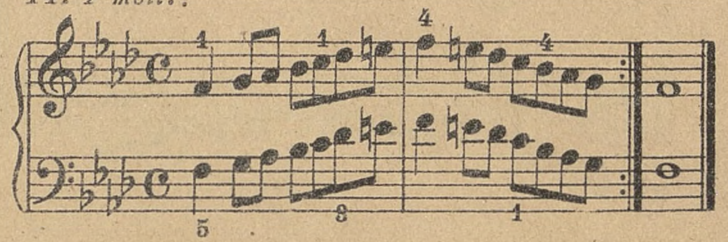


12. *H moll.*
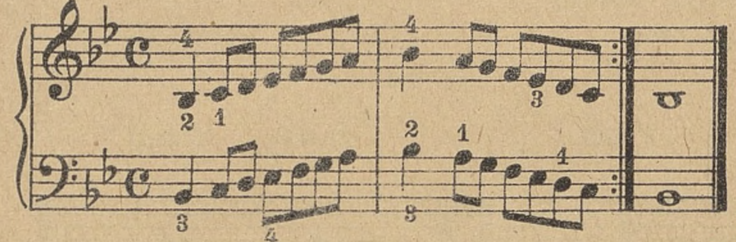


13. *F dur.*
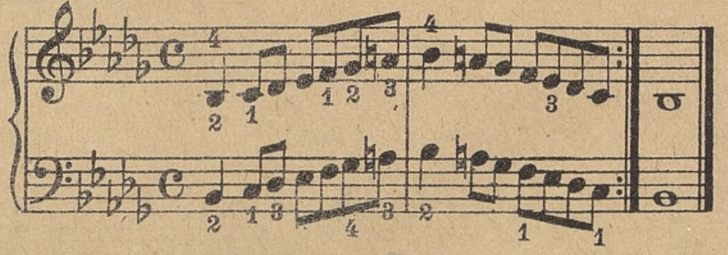


14. *F moll.*
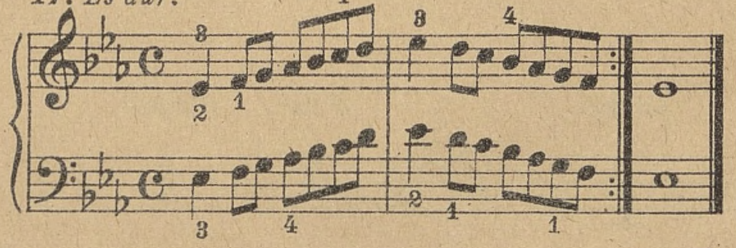


15. *B dur.*
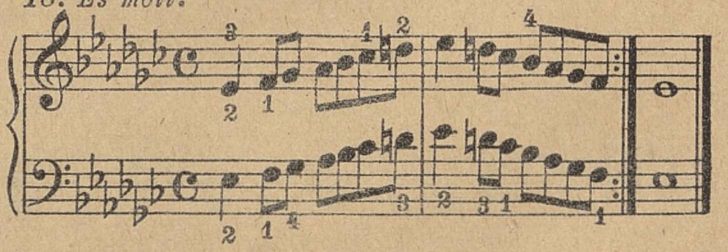


16. *B moll.*
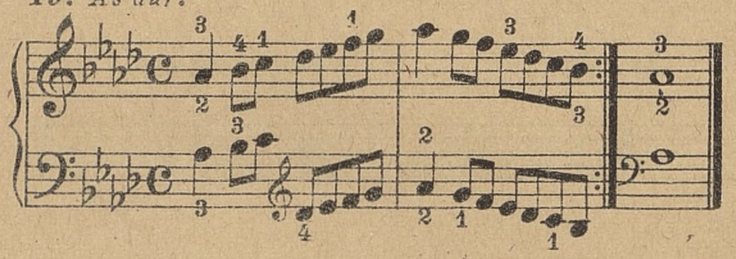


17. *Es dur.*
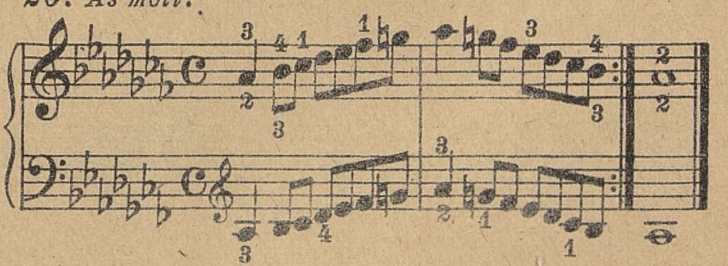


18. *Es moll.*



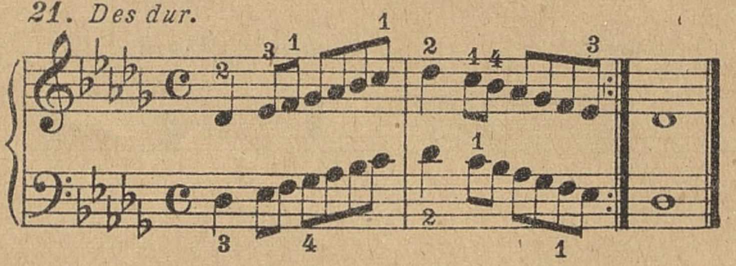
19. *As dur.*
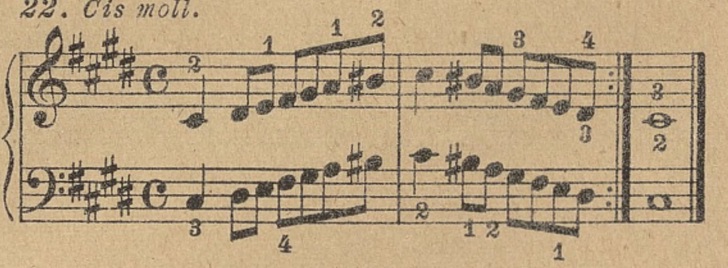


20. *As moll.*
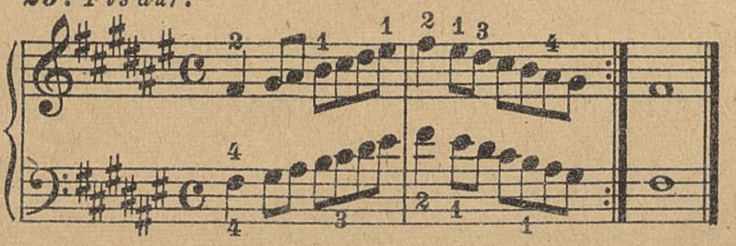


21. *Des dur.*
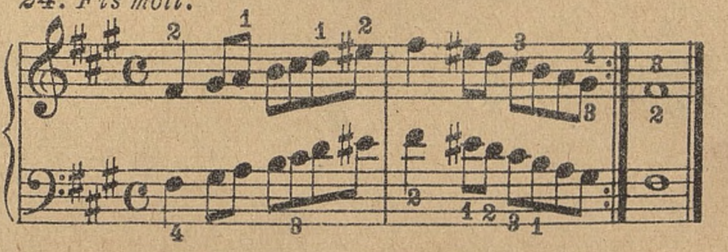


22. *Cis moll.*
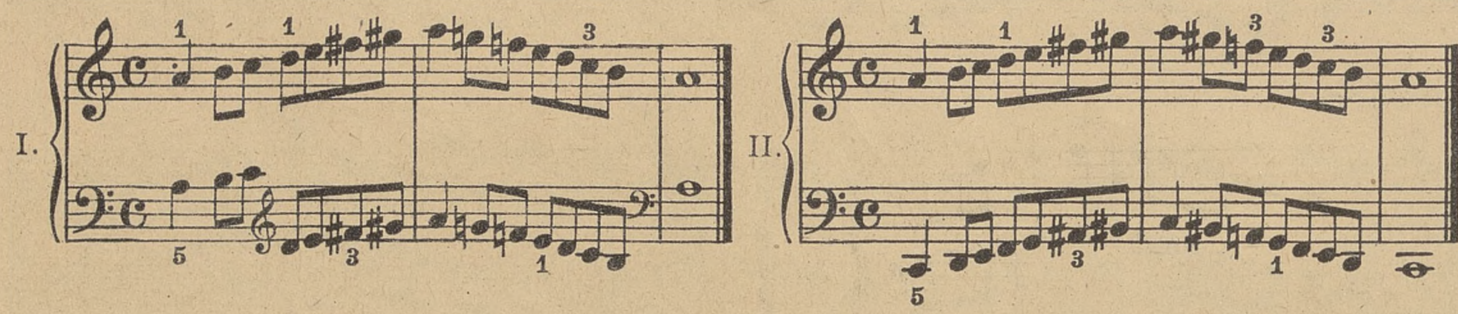


23. *Fis dur.*
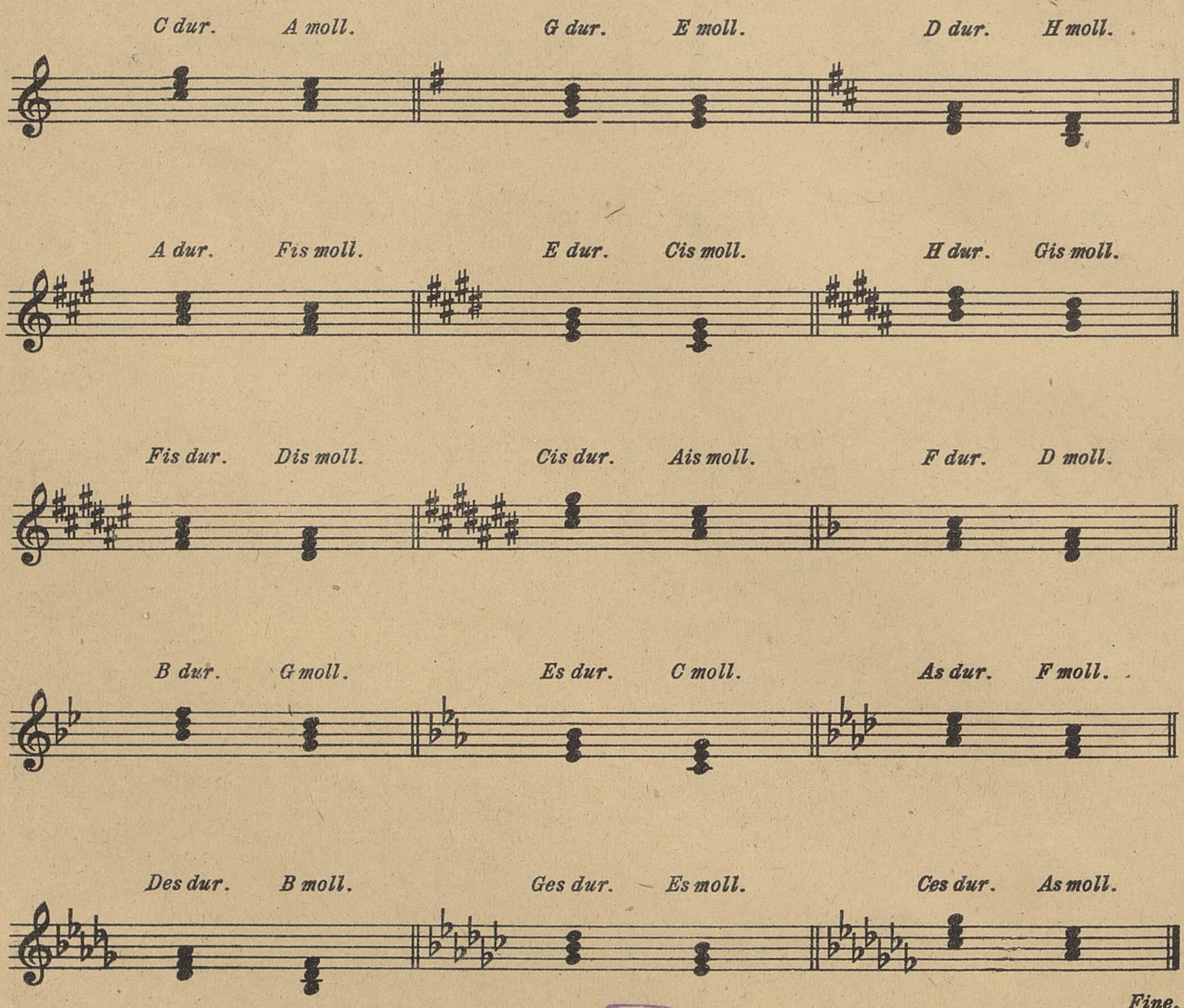


24. *Fis moll.*



Oprócz wymienionych gam mollowych są jeszcze w użyciu następujące dwa rodzaje.



Porządek wszystkich tonacji i ich pokrewieństwa.



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90036